SEMI-WEEKLY NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. | PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. | WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. III. | RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1853. | NO. 20.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

Mail Arrangements at Raeigh.

Irrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL—(By Railroad.)
Leaves daily (except Sunday) - - at 5 a. m.
Arrives daily (except Sunday) - - at 9½ p. m.
The mail closes at 9 p. m. of the day before it leaves.

SOUTHERN MAIL—(By Stage.)
Leaves daily (except Sunday) - - at 10 a. m.
Arrives daily (except Sunday) - - at 10 p. m.
Mail closes at 9 a. m.

WESTERN MAIL—(By Stage.)
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8½ p. m.
This mail is not due until 11½ p. m., closes at 8 a. m.

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL—(By Stage.)
Leaves Tuesday and Saturday - - at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday - - at 7 p. m.
Mail closes at 9 p. m.

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL—(By Stage.)
Leaves daily (except Sunday) - - at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily (except Monday) - - at 3a m.
Mail closes at 7 a. m.

TARBOROUGH MAIL—(By Stage.)
Leaves Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 a. m.
Arrives Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 p. m.
Mail closes at 9 p. m. night before.

ROXBOROUGH MAIL—(By Horse.)
Leaves Friday - - - - - at 12 m.
Arrives Friday - - - - - at 10 a. m.
Mail closes at 12 M.

October 18, 1852. 97—

CLOTHING EMPORIUM!

"We Study to Please."

THE Subscriber has just returned from the Northern Cities, where he has been engaged in superintending the manufacture of his entire

STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Which is now being opened

AT HIS NEW STORE.

Old Stand,

Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

His Store is fitted up in a style of elegance, superior to any in the State, and his Stock presents attractions, rarely to be seen, except in the large assortments of the Northern cities. E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh, October 4th, 1852. 83

A Large Lot of Musical Instruments,

BY the retail or wholesale; Guitars from three to forty dollars. Violins from 25 cents to 50 dollars, Banjors of all sizes and prices, Flutes with from one to eight keys, Octave Flutes, Fifes, Accordeons, French and German, &c.

A very fine lot of new and fashionable Music, Music Books bound, with the music selected by myself to suit all kinds of performers.

Paint for Oil or Water colors of every description, put up in tin boxes or by the single tube. Canvass on stretchers or by the single yard of all sizes—in short every thing that belongs to the Fine Arts.

Perfumeries and fancy articles of all kinds, too tedious to mention.

Two second-handed Pianos to sell or rent.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, October 18th, 1852. 97—

NOTICE TO CONFECTIONERS.

WE would respectfully inform our friends of Raleigh and vicinity that we are now in possession of a very extensive assortment of Fruits, Confectionaries, Toys, &c., and would advise all those who desire laying in their Christmas supplies to send in their orders early, so as there may be no difficulty in getting their articles forwarded on the Mail Trains If delayed too long, owing to the great quantity of goods to be sent by these trains for the Holidays, some may be prevented.

SAMUEL H. MARKS & SON.

Petersburg, Va., December 15, 1852. 10—

Raleigh and Gaston Road.

"ORDERED that the President advertise for sale, under the charter, all Stock on which the Instalments shall not have been paid in full, on the 1st day of February next."

The attention of subscribers to the Stock of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company is particularly called to the above order. Payments may be made to W. W. Vass, Treasurer and Secretary, or to any one of the Directors of the Company.

L. O'B. BRANCH, President.

Office, Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, December 20th, 1852. 12—td.

Boots and Shoes.

CORK Sole Boots, with Double Uppers at the low price of $4,50. Double Sole Nailed Bottom Boots for Waggoners and Rail Road Hands. A large Stock of Double and Single Sole Brogans will be sold cheap. Ladies Shoes and Bootees, Manufactured by Robin son & Co.

Call and examine our Stock before buying elsewhere.

SELBY & MURRAY.

September 1852 10—

Groceries, &c.

BROWN, Clarified, Crushed and Loaf Sugar; Java, Laguira, Maracaibo and Rio Coffee, Sup r Imperial and Gunpowder Tea, Sperm, Adamantine and Hull's & Son's Tallow Candles. Hardware, Crockery, Blacksmith's Tools. Cotton Bagging Gunny and Dundee, and Rope, Swede and English Iron, Cast Steel, Buister and German do. Blasting Powder, Horse Shoes and Horse Shoe Nails, &c., are always kept by

SELBY & MURRAY.

Sept mber. 1—9

North Carolina Manufactures.

BATTLE & SON, Are still manufacturing, at the ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, N. C, about 300,000 lbs. *Cotton Yarns*, per annum (equal to the best Georgia Yarns,) which they will deliver to Merchants free of charge, at New York prices.

Orders addressed to Battle, & Son, Rocky Mount, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

February, 1852. 29—1y.

Fine Over-Coats.

CLOTH CLOAKS, with silk velvet facings. Just opened at HARDING'S EMPORIUM.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

ALEXANDER CREECH has received the largest portion of his

Stock of Fancy and Staple dry GOODS,

to which he invites the attention of all who wish to buy handsome and cheap Goods His stock consists in part of the following:

French Muslins de Lains and Merinoes,
American de Lains and Thibet Cloths,
Alboni Plaids, new style, and Prussian Cashmeres,
Alpacas, a large assortment,
English and American Prints, great variety,
Ginghams, Flannels, and Irish Linens,
Jackonette, Swiss, Checked and Talton Muslins,
French Emb'd and Woolen Shawls,
A good assortment of Gloves and Hosiery,
Work'd Collars, Edgings and Insertions,
Lyle and Thread Edgings,
Linencambric Handk's, Diapers, Bonnet-Ribbons &c., &c.
Bl'k French Cloths and Cas.imeres,
Satin, Silk and Cashmere Vestings,
Silk Hand'k. and Italian Cravats,
Tweeds, Sattennettes and Ohio Jeans,
Kerseys, Linseys and Blankets,
Bleach'd and Brown Domestics,
Heavy Ingrain Carpeting and Medium,
Also an assortment of Ready-Made Clothing.

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots & Shoes,

And many other articles not named; all of which he is determined to sell at his usual low prices, and earnestly requests all those is wantof new and cheap Goods to give him a call at his stand, three doors above Mr. R. Smith's, where he will be found ready and willing to serve his customers. He returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country for past patronage, and hopes to merit the continuance of the same.

Raleigh, Sept. 17, 1852. 89—

N. C. Fashionable Jewelry Store.

PALMER & RAMSAY,

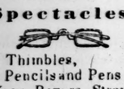
DEALERS IN

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

All Kinds of Jewelry, of the Latest Styles, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, CUTLERY, *Perfumery, Fancy Goods and Clocks.*

THE subscribers a re now receiving their Fal purchase, which is one of the most extensive ever offered for sale in the State. Consisting of 100 Gold and Silver Watches,
Large collection of Gold Chains, Seals and Keys.
A fine lot of Diamond Rings and Pins,
Fashionable Earrings, Breastpins and Rings,
Bracelets, Cuff Pins and Armlets,
Very large assortment of Gold, Silver and Steel

Spectacles,



Gold and Silver Thimbles,
Gold and Silver Pencils and Pens and Lockets,
Steel Pens and Keys, Razors, Strops and Pen Knives,
Silver Table, Deserts and Tea Spoons,
Ladles, Forks and Butter Knives, and Pickle Knives and Forks.
Castors, Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays,
Basket-, Waiter Coffee Urn,
Gerondoles, Coral and Card Cases,
Perfumery and Fancy Goods
All kinds of Watches, Jewelry and Clocks repaired in our usual manner.

October 4, 1852. 94

State of North Carolina---NASH COUNTY

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1852.—Calvin Richardson and wife Piety, Wilson Renthlow and wife Cally, William H. High and wife Aisy, *vs* Joel, Josiah, Larkin, Willie, and Henry Prigdin, Calvin Taylor and wife Polly, Raiford Kent, Elizabeth Oneal, Raiford Kent and wife Cely, Henry Eatman and wife Mourning, and Archibald Barny and wife Penny. Petition for Division of Land, of the estate of Hardy Prigdin, dec'd.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Joel, Josiah, Larkin, Willie, and Henry Prigdin, Calvin Taylor and wife Polly, Raiford Kent, Elizabeth Oneal, Raiford Kent and wife Cely, Henry Eatman and wife Mourning, and Archibald Barny and wife Penny, are non-residents of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks, in the North Carolina Standard, for the said defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the county of Nash, at the Court House, in Nashville, on the 2nd Monday of February next, and plead, answer, or demur, or the petition will be taken *pro confesso* as to them, and heard accordingly.

Witness, G. W. Ward, Clerk of our said Court, at office, 2nd Monday in November, A. D., 1852.

G. W. WARD, C. C. C.

December 19, 1852. (Pr adv $5.62½.) 11—6w.

State of North Carolina---NASH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Session, November Term, 1852.—Calvin Richardson and wife Piety, Wilson Renthlow and wife Cally, William H High and wife Aisy, *vs* Joel, Josiah, Larkin, Willie and Henry Prigdin, Calvin Taylor and wife Polly, Raiford Kent, Elizabeth Oneal, Raiford Kent and wife Cely, Henry Eatman and wife Mourning, and Archibald Barny and wife Penny. Petition for Division of Slaves (of the estate of Hardy Prigdin, dec'd.)

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Joel, Josiah, Larkin, Willie and Henry Prigdin, Calvin, Taylor and wife Polly, Raiford Kent, Elizabeth Oneale Raiford Kent and wife Cely, Henry Eatman and wife Mourning, and Archibald Barny and wife Penny, are non-residents of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six weeks, for the said defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the county of Nash, at the Court House, in Nashville, on the 2n Monday of February next, and plead, answer, or demur, or the petition will be taken *pro confesso* as to them and heard accordingly.

Witness, G. W. Ward, Clerk of our said Court, at office, 2nd Monday of November, A. D., 1852

G. W. WARD, C. C. C.

December 19, 1852. (Pr adv $5.62½.) 11—6w.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:*

Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

7 barrel Still-cap,	Arms and	Worms,	$400
10 do	do	do	485
12 do	do	do	525
14 do	do	do	585
15 do	do	do	615
16 do	do	do	650
20 do	do	do	695
25 do	do	do	750
30 do	do	do	850
35 do	do	do	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

RESTAUREANT.

THIS Establishment is fitted up in a style of neatness and convenience to suit the public.

Fresh Oysters, Fish, Birds, &c.

Received Daily,

and served up in in the best manner.

☞ Private Rooms furnished for Parties.

There are also two fine BILLIARD TABLES in the Establishment.

JOHN KANE.

RALEIGH, December 6, 1852. 7—

$300 REWARD.

A PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency, DAVID S. REID, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that one Wilson England, late of the county of Catawba, stands charged with the murder of one Nathaniel Wilson in the said county, and that the said England has fled from justice, and probably escaped beyond the limits of the State.

Now, therefore, to the end that the said England may be arrested and brought to trial for said offence, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation, offering a reward of three hundred dollars for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Catawba County

DESCRIPTION.

Wilson England is described to be about 26 years of age, five feet nine or ten inches in height, hair and complexion rather light—lean, thin visaged and spare made eyes and mouth somewhat distorted, slight stammering in his speech, fond of disputation, and has been engaged in teaching English Grammar and Execution.

(SEAL.) Given under my hand and attested with the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this 9th day of December, A. D., 1852.

DAVID S. REID.

By the Governor,
WM. H. JONES, *Private Secretary.*

Raleigh, Dec. 9, 1852. 9—4w

The Western Democrat and Lincolnton Republican will insert four times.

New Silk, Shawl and Embroidery STORE.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that he has just opened at THE NEW STORE, a splendid assortment of *Silks, Shawls, Embroideries and Dress Goods*, which he will sell at prices lower than they have ever before been offered in this city.

His stock of goods are of the newest style and latest importation, and he would invite customers to call, examine and judge for themselves, as he feels confident that, upon examination, they will compare favorably with the best in the market.

Very superior and magnificent embroidered Canton crape shawls, from 5 to $50, fine Cashmere, Thibet, plaid and Brocha Shawls at various prices Rich Brocade, Black Italian, and fancy Silks from 40 cts. to $2 50 per yard.

Fine French embroidered collars, sleeves, chemisettes, cloths and cassimere of superior quality, suitable for men or boy's wear; also a full assortment of gloves, hosiery, and a variety of articles, at equally low prices.

J. SMITH, Fayetteville street, next door to Mr. Partin's Shoe-Store.

Raleigh, Dec 27th, 1852 12—1m.

R. F. LESTER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

PETERSBURG, Va.

WILL give his personal attention to the sale of all kinds of Produce and to Forwarding Goods, &c. Attends particularly to forwarding Tobacco and other Produce to Richmond.

REFER TO—Hon. A. W Venable, and Dr. G. A. Wilson, Granville, Mr. W. L. Pomeroy, Raleigh.

November 4, 1852. —2m.

LATE PUBLICATION'S.

AUNT Phillis's Cabin, or Southern Life as it is; by Mrs. Mary H. Eastman. The History of the Mormon's, or Latter Day Saints, in the Valley of the Tyrat Salt Lake, by Lieut. J. W. Germison, of the Topographical Engineers.

Received this day, at the N. C. Book-Store, by

H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1852. 85—

OXFORD MALE ACADEMY.

J. H. HORNER, *Principal.*

T. J. HORNER, *Assistant.*

THE next session of this School will commence the 1st Monday in January. The Principal is prepared to accommodate ten or twelve boarders at $9 per month. Boys boarding in the village will be visited at their rooms every evening by the principal or his assistant.

T. H WILLIE, *Sec'y.*

Oxford, Granville, Nov. 16, 1852. 4—6w.

A good assortment of Ladies', Misses and Children's dressed and undressed MOROCCO BOOTEES, Also a great variety of Ladies, Misses, and Children's Black and colored Prunella and lasting GAITERS. Come and supply yourselves at A. J. PARTIN'S.

Raleigh, Sign of the Big Boot.

Opened this Morning,

AT HARDING'S, three dozen more of those fine French Beaver Over Coats, the style of which have been so much admired.

November 24th, 1852. 4—

T. M. ARRINGTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

TARBOROUGH, N. C.

December 10th, 1852. 7—8t pd.

Hilliardston Male Academy.

THE exercises of this School will commence on Tuesday, January 4th, 1853.

This School is situated in a very healthy, hospitable and moral neighborhood. The public may rest assured that the strictest attention will be paid to the morals of the scholars.

TUITION—Classics,	$ 15 00
English,	10 00

Board, including washing, &c. 7 00 per month.

Pupils will be charged from the time they enter the school; no deduction for loss of time thereafter, except in case of protracted illness or urgent necessity.

J. H. McDADE, Principal.

Hilliardston, Nash county, N. C., December 20th, 1852. 951—w3w.

LOUISBURG FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Spring Session of 1853, the 21st under the present Principals, Mr. and Mrs. Ray, will commence on Monday the 3rd of January, and close on the last Friday in May. It is earnestly hoped that Parents and Guardains will make every reasonable effort to have their daughters and wards in school from the first to the last day of the session. The Principal will take pleasure in sending a copy of the Circular to any who may desire full particulars. He would also state that the services of some young Ladies of very high qualifications as Teachers either of the solid branches of English, or in Music, French, Drawing &c., may be secured after the close of the next Session.

JOHN D. HAWKINS, Pres't Board Trustees.

Dec. 16th 1852. 11—3tw.

"STILL THEY COME."

RECEIVED this day at EVANS & COOKE'S a beautiful assortment of DeLaines, black and colored Alpaccas, English Merinos, Black Silk Cashmere Shawls, Plaid do. black and colored Braids, a few pieces silk Lace, chil. Stockings, a good assortment of men's wear, Kentucky Jeans, Satinets, black Union Cassimere, Striped Cottons Also, one case Brogans, good article.

Come take a look,

At EVANS & COOKE.

No. 29, Cheap Side.

Dec. 1st, 1852. 6—

MACK MANUAL.

IANA'S Mack Manual, for Farmers, 3d edition, revised and enlarged; Book for every Farmer, Rodgor's Scientific Agriculture; Norton's elements of Scientific Agriculture; Elwood's Grain Tables, showing the value of different kinds of Grain, calculated in Federal money, of any quantity, from 1 pound to 10,000 bushels, 12mo. For sale by

H. D. TURNER.

November 29, 1852. 5—

To Rent.

THE Store now occupied by Henry B. Hayes in the market square. Apply to J. M. TOWLES, or WM. STRONACK.

Raleigh, January 5th, 1853. 15—1m.

FEMALE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.

Hillsborough Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE first session for 1853 will begin on the first Monday in January and continue for five months.

The patronage extended to the Institute has induced the principal to adopt measures for its enlargement and permanent establishment on the basis of a thorough and extensive course of Female education.

The several departments are already filled by highly competent instructors.

As the number boarding in the Institute is limited, early application may be necessary to ensure admittance.

The payment of one hundred dollars, in advance, will secure to a young lady all the advantages of board, and of instruction in any portion of the following branches, which can be successfully prosecuted at the same time. The payment of sixty-five dollars will secure instruction in the ordinary English branches, with board, washing, fuel and lights.

Tuition fees will be expected in advance, and all bills for board and books at the close of the session.

Tuition in Classical course,	$20
" Preparatory course,	15
Ancient and Modern Languages, each,	10
Painting and Drawing,	10
Painting in Oil colours,	15
Ornamental Needle Work,	5
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20

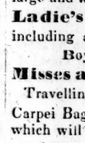
These prices will be charged when taken separately unless the number of studies amount to more than fifty dollars.

BENNET T. BLAKE, *Principal.*

Raleigh, December 10, 1852. 9—

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

BROGANS! BROGANS!



THE subscriber has now on hand and intends to keep at all times during the Fall and Winter seasons a large and good assortment of Negro Shoes, for male and female, embracing all kinds used

For Plantation and other Purposes.

Amongst my assortment of Brogans may be found the Hungarian shoe and Stitchdowns, to which I would call the attention of Farmers and others in want of a superior article for their servants. My prices shall be as low as similar goods can be bought elsewhere, and I would respectfully invite the attention of all to an examination of my stock, as I shall sell low for cash.

I have also on hand and intend constantly to keep, a large and well selected assortment of

Ladie's & Gentlemen's Boots & Shoes.

including all of the latest styles and patterns. Also,

Boys and Youths Boots and Shoes,

Misses and Children's Shoes, all kinds,

Travelling and hair Trunks, Valices, Bonnet Boxes, Carpet Bags, Satchels Blacking, Brushes. &c. All of which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash, by

A. J. PARTIN,

Sign of the Big Boot.

Raleigh, September 18, 1852. 88—

RICH FANCY DRY GOODS,

FOR THE FALL OF 1852.

Just in time for the Legislature.

THE subscriber having removed to the Corner Store House, formerly occupied by Mr. B. B. Smith, which has been recently fitted up in most elegant style, and having just returned from New York, is now opening quite a magnificent supply of *Rich Fancy Dry Goods*, of the latest importations and fashions from *Paris* and *London*, which are exceedingly attracting, and to which he would respectfully invite the attention of tasty purchasers, both among the ladies and gentlemen, from the City and surrounding country.

Also, a full supply of *Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots*, and *Bonnets* of every description.

Together with a full lot of *Ready Made Clothing* common and fine, remarkably cheap.

T. A. MITCHELL.

Raleigh, October 1st, 1852. 92—

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

R. H. GRAVES, A. M., *Principal.*

Wm. M. KILPATRICK, *Assistant.*

THE Classical course will be such as to prepare boys for the Freshman Class in College.

The scientific course will embrace the higher branches of Matnematics and Natural Philosophy.

Special attention will be paid to the English branches.

TERMS:

For those pursuing the classical or scientific course $21 per session of 20 weeks.

For others $16.

The next session will commence on the 12th January, 1853.

December 27, 1852. 12—3w.

Warrenton Female Institute.

WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

THE twenty-fourth semi-annual session of this Situation will commence on Monday the 3d of January next. Charges as before. Pupils are received at any time and charged from the time of entrance.

Terms $62,00 per session for Board and English tuition. Ancient and Modern Languages, Music, Drawing, and Oil Paint ng at former rates. Vocal Music and Ornamental needle work gratis.

Circulars containing the fullest information will be sent to those applying.

GRAVES & WILCOX.

Warrenton, Dec. 2, 1852. 6—4m.

Mr. & Mrs. Burwell's Female School.

HILLSBORO', N. C.

THE winter session will commence on Wednesday, the 12th of January next. The school is furnished with a new and complete apparatus, and the young ladies have access to an extensive library. Persons desiring to place their daughters or wards in this school will address REV. R. BURWELL,

Hillsboro', N. C.

Dec. 16, 1852. 10—w4w.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE 21st term of this School will commence on the 6th of January, 1853. The expense of the board of pupils with tuition in English, French, and Music, is $125,00, for a term of 5 months.

For a circular containing full information, apply to the Rector. ALDERT SMEDES

Nov. 20, 1852. 4—6w.

Commission Business.

THE undersigned will conduct a Foreign and Domestic Produce Commission business in the City of Petersburg, Va., under the firm of

STAINBACK & HARDEE.

Office, 3rd door West of Bollingbrook Hotel, North Side.

F. C. STAINBACK, W. H. HARDEE.

November 1st, 1852. 101—1y.

GENTLEMEN who are desirous of good health would do well to call at A. J. Partin's and supply themselves with a pair of Cork Sole or Water-proof BOOTS, which they can purchase for a small sum of money not exceeding four dollars and fifty cents.

Raleigh, Sept. 18, 1852. 88—

JUST OPENED, a good assortment of Gents fine Calf Stitched Boots and Shoes. Also, 200 pairs business boots. A. J. PARTIN.

Raleigh, Sept. 16th, 1852. 88—

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the present Legislature to incorporate the "Manteo Mining Company."

Nov 20, 1852. 4—

Old English Pine Apples, and Philadelphia made Cheese, just arrived at TUCKER'S.

PLEASANT GROVE ACADEMY,

FRANKLIN COUNTY, N. C.

THE exercises of this School will commence on Monday, the 3rd of January next, under the charge of Mr. A. DAVIS, a gentleman of several years experience as a teacher. The Academy is situated about a half mile from the old Midway Academy, equi-distant from Louisburg and the Shocco Springs, in one of the most healthy sections of the State.

This institution is preparatory to any College the student may prefer. The rooms will be neat and comfortable and every facility afforded the students to enable them to pursue their studies. Board can be had with either of the subscribers and Mrs. Elizabeth Branch, at $7,00 per month. No extra charge for lights.

English Branches $10 per session,
Languages $15 per session.

W. J. BRANCH,
JOHN J. JONES,
THOMAS A. PERSON.
NATH'L. H. MACON.

Nov. 8, 1852. 6—4w.

MASONIC INSTITUTE,

Germanton, N. C.

Rev. GEORGE M. EVERHART, Principal, and Professor of Greek and Natural Science.
RUFUS R SMITH, Professor of Latin and English.
IGNATIUS E. SHUMATE, Teacher in Mathematics.

THE next session of this Institution will open Thursday, January 6th, 1853. It is very important that those intending to enter, should be present on the first day The several departments mentioned above will receive the special attention of those having charge of them. In the department of Natural Science weekly lectures will be delivered The Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus is superior, and cost nearly $700 The Cabinet of Minera's and Fossils numbers 5 or 600 specimens; and the Library nearly 700 volumes of new books.

The prices of tuition are 7, 10 and $15 per session. Board is $6 per month, including fuel and washing.

All communications should be addressed to the Principal

November 26th, 1852. 5—16thJan.

Select Classical and Mathematical School,

WARRENTON, N. C.

R. A. EZELL, A. M. Principal.

THE exercices of this Institution will be resumed on the first Monday of January next.

The Principal has been successfully engaged in the business of instructing Boys in North Carolina for twenty-two years, and in Warrenton for the last thirteen years. Particular attention is given to the moral as well as the intellectual training of the Boys. The Principal relies upon the merits of the School for the patronage of an enlightened community.

TERMS:

For Board for the session of five months,	$50.00
" Fuel, Lights, &c., in Room,	5.00
" Tuition in Languages, Mathematics,	17,50
" " in English branches,	12,50
" " in French, (extra,)	10 00
" Fuel in School Room,	1 00

December 18, 1852. 11—4w.

THE TONGUE OF NESTOR

That dropped words "like honey" from his lips, entranging his hearers with a voice more musical than the notes of "dying swans," could not have had a subject to exhausted "The Lava Floods of Eloquence" possessing more interest to the Human Family than the World-Wide Renown and Brilliant Luck of that Truly Fortunate and Old Established Lottery Firm,

PYFER & CO.,

No. 1, Light St., Baltimore, Md.

Whose matchless fame, "in days of yore" would not only have been saluted by the strains of Memnon's Lute whose silvery tones hail'd "Aurora's Birth;" but the magic skill of the Chisel of Lyssippus, would have left to "After Ages," a monument to their memory, more towering in its solemn grandeur, than the Mausoleum of Caria's King.

Restless Spirit of Croesus, Son of Halyattes! Gaze on our "handy work." Witness the hoards of wealth we dispense, and then in silent sorrow, hie thee back to the "Hades" again.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS!

Sold and Paid!

Splendid Schemes for January, 1853.

☞ The Certificate Prices of packages of quarter tickets only, are given below.

Date. Jan.	Capital Prizes.		No. of Ballots.	Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$40,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	$12	$45 00
3	25,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	8	30 00
4	24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
5	30,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	10	30 00
6	18,656	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	19 00
7	17,500	78 Nos	16 drawn	5	15 00
8	30,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
10	25,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	30 00
11	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
12	35,000	78 Nos	16 drawn	10	30 00
13	25,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
14	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	18 00
15	50,000	78 Nos	20 drawn	15	70 00
17 5 of	12,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	30 00
18	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
19	35,000	75 Nos	11 drawn	10	40 00
20	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
21	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
22	40,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
24	28,500	75 Nos	13 drawn	8	25 00
25	20,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
26	37,500	75 Nos	12 drawn	10	36 00
27	27,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
28	12,000	78 Nos	16 drawn	4	12 00
29	64,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	20	75 00
31	31,000	78 Nos	14 drawn	10	30 00

☞ Drawings forwarded to Correspondents by the first mails after the lotteries are drawn.

☞ Correspondents will please order a few days before the lotteries are drawn.

There is a large per centage in favor of those purchasers who order by the Package, and the chances of drawing four of the largest Prizes in the Scheme, are thereby secured. We advise the purchase of Packages of Tickets in every instance.

GREAT SALE OF PRIZES!

The Grand Capital Prize of $60,000 sold in a Package of Half Tickets to an old Correspondent in De Soto County Mississippi—he had had luck for some time but Persevered.

$24,000, in package Quarter tickets sent to Georgia.
$20,608, in package of wholes sent to S. Carolina.
$10,000, in package of whole tickets sent to N. Carolina
$35,000, in package quarter tickets sent to N. Carolina
$16,312, in package half tickets sent to Pennsylvania.
$26,000, in package of eights sent to Virginia.
$5,000, in single whole ticket sent to Alabama.
$10,040, in single half ticket sent to Tennessee.

So we go—every day selling and paying the Prizes, and raising the poor man to a level with the rich "Nabob." Thousands who once never read a lottery advertisement, are now awakening to the importance of this beautiful system of realizing Fortunes from small outlays. How easy can the price of a Package or single Ticket be saved, "little by little," to invest in the

Maryland Lotteries!

PYFER & CO. SUB-AGENTS.

Think how pleasant it will be to have "Fortune buckled on your back," in this easy manner, and no longer hesitate to make at least one trial, at the truly Fortunate, Far-Famed and Old Established Lottery Agents and Bankers,

PYFER & CO.,

No 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

January 1st, 1853. 14—

Candle and Lamp Wick.

A LARGE supply for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

March 30, 1852. 14—

Tar River Academy.

THE first session of this School will commence on the 12th day of January next.

Terms per session of five months:

The Englishbranches, $7 50, $10, $12 50, according to advancement:

Higher Languages, $15.

The Trustees consider themselves fortunate in having secured the services of Mr. John F. Dance, who has had charge of the School for the present year, and has given entire satisfaction. Board can be secured with the Trustees at $5 per month, which very low price is adopted for the purpose of enabling them the better to educate their own sons by securing students at a distance.

The School is located in Granville County, 9 miles west of Oxford, in a healthy and moral neighborhood, with as few temptations to vice and immorality as any, and convenient to several Churches of the different denominations. For further particulars address

C. W. ALLEN, *Secretary*

TRUSTEES.

DR. JAS. A. RUSSELL, WILLIAM CLEMENT,
ALLEN WALKER, JAS. C. COBART,
LEWIS P. ALLEN.

Tar River P. O., Granville Co., 7—w.td.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale that eligible and central Ware-house (4 story) with Wharf property attached (in fee) so long occupied by him. It is one of the best stands in the City for conducting a flourishing business.

Also, his dwelling house and lot situated in a very airy and healthy part of the city. The House contains nine rooms and has every convenience The lot is 64 feet by 200 feet, and has in addition to the dwelling a large out Kitchen, with servant's rooms above, Spring house, cistern and well of water. The subscriber having determined to leave Norfolk, is inducted to sell at a great sacrifice. Apply to

P. S. SCHLIECKES,

Norfolk, Va.

November 29th, 1852. 5—5w.

$300 REWARD.

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency, DAVID S. REID, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that one Turner Edmundson, late of the County of Greene, stands charged with the murder of one James Taylor, late of said County, and that said Turner Edmundson has fled from justice and escaped beyond the limits of this State.

Now therefore to the end that the said Turner Edmundson may be arrested and brought to trial for said offence, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation offering a reward of Three Hundred Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Greene County.

DESCRIPTION.

Turner Edmundson is described to be about six feet six inches high, stoops forward a little, hair and whiskers black mixed with gray, age about forty-five years, large black eyes, speaks slow and calmly under all circumstances. He was raised in Greene, from whence he removed to Texas some years ago, where his family still remains. For a few years past he has been in California.

Given under my hand and attested with the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this, the 6th day of January, A. D., 1853.

DAVID S. REID.

By the Governor,
W. H. JONES, *Private Secretary.*

Raleigh, January, 6, 1853. 954—4w.

The Wilmington Journal will give four weekly insertions.

NEW FIRM!

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and customers, that he has associated with him in the Clothing business—MR. JOHN L. KING and Mr. JAS. H. BIGGS, who have been for some time connected with the establishment and are well acquainted with the business. In future the business will be conducted in the name of

J. J. BIGGS & CO.

By this new arrangement one of the firm is expected to spend about one half of his time at the North, making purchases and superintending the manufacture of READY MADE CLOTHING. The intention of the new firm will be to offer greater inducements than heretofore, both as regards variety and prices.

The subscriber tenders his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers for their patronage and support, and earnestly solicits a continuance to the new firm. J. J. BIGGS.

North Carolina Clothing Store!

THE subscribers most respectfully call the attention of the citizens of the State to their Stock of

Clothing and Furnishing Goods;

also, a fine stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, which will be made to order in the most approved manner. The balance of their stock of

Heavy Winter Coats,

will be sold at a very small advance on the first cost—for cash. Their furnishing goods will also be sold at reduced prices.

A fine lot of Hats always on hand. Cutting done at the shortest notice.

Call at No. 10, F

Superintendent of Common Schools.

AN ACT to Provide for the Appointment of a Superintendent of Common Schools, and for other purposes.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That there shall be appointed a Superintendent of Common Schools for the State: the said Officer to be chosen by the Legislature, and to hold his office two years from the time of his election: *Provided,* That this Act shall not be so construed as to prevent the Superintendent for the time being from continuing in office until a successor is duly appointed.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the eighteenth section of the Act of Assembly, establishing and regulating Common Schools, printed and published under the direction of the President and Directors of the Literary Fund in the year 1819, in compliance with the Act of the General Assembly of 1818-'19, be so amended as to make it the duty of the Chairman of the Board of County Superintendents to make their reports on or before the third Monday in November, and to send the same to the Superintendent of Common Schools for the State; and that said Chairman of County Superintendents shall, in addition to the matters already required by law, to be stated in their reports, make a statement of the number of certificates issued during the year preceding the making of said report, to teachers by the Committee of Examination, designating in seperate columns, the number of female teachers, and the number of male teachers, and giving the names of the Committee of Examination.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the Act of Assembly passed at its session of 1846-'47, ch. 106, sec. ——, be so amended as to make it the duty of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools in each county in the State to appoint a Committee of Examination, consisting of not more than five persons, of whom the Chairman of the Board of County Superintendents shall be one, whose duty it shall be to examine into the qualifications, both mental and moral, of all such persons as may apply for employment as teachers in any of the Common Schools in their respective counties, which said Committee of Examination shall be convened by the Chairman of the Board of Superintendents, at least three times during the year at some central point in each county, of which times and places of meeting the said Committee or its Chairman shall post a written notice at the door of the Court-House of the County. And the said Examining Committee shall continue in office for one year, or until their successors are appointed; and each member, while continuing to accept and discharge the duties of his appointment on said Committee, shall be exempt from road and military duties.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That no certificate issued to a teacher, by a Committee of Examination, shall be good for a longer term than one year from the date thereof; and a certificate issued in any one county of the State shall not be good or valid in any other county of the State.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the Chairman of the Boards of County Superintendents are authorized to refuse to pay drafts drawn upon them in favor of teachers for compensation for teaching Common Schools, unless said teachers exhibit a regular certificate of mental and moral qualifications from the majority of such Examining Committee, dated not more than one year from the exhibition thereof.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of first Superintendent of Common Schools for the State appointed under the provision of this Act, to collect accurate and full information of the condition and operations of the system of free or Common Schools in each county in the State; and of the size of the school districts; to inform himself as well as possible of the causes, whether local or general, which have affected the success or impede the operations of the system in different sections; to consult with experienced teachers, when possible, and to collect statistics and information of matters materially affecting the cause of education in the State; and on or before the third Monday in November 1854, to make a report in writing to the Governor of the State, furnishing a detailed, succinct and condensed statement of the result of his enquiries in each county, of the history and prospect of the free school system in the State, with such suggestions and observations as may occur to him; which report shall be transmitted by the Governor to the Legislature of the State, that the said body may thus be in possession of such information as will enable it to modify, if necessary, revise and digest all the laws in force in regard to Common Schools, and to make such additions and alterations as may be proper to insure the greater success and efficiency of the system.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Superintendent of Common Schools for the State to superintend the operations of the system of Common Schools, and to see that the laws in relation thereto are enforced; to call on the Chairman of the different Boards of County Superintendents who fail to make returns to him according to the provisions of this Act; to see that moneys distributed for the purposes of education are not misapplied; and to see that the proper actions provided for by law, are brought against all the officers and agents of the system who are liable to the same. It shall also be the duty of said Superintendent under the direction of the Literary Board, to look after escheated property; and to employ in each county of the State attorneys of skill in the law to recover on behalf and in the name of the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, all escheats in their several counties, and to see the same if they be not in money under the directions of the said Superintendent, and the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, and pay the proceeds thereof to the Treasurer of the State for the use and benefit of the Literary Fund.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the State to furnish an annual statement to the Superintendent of Common Schools, of the several sums disbursed from the Literary Fund to the different counties of the State, and of the names of the persons receiving the same for and on behalf of said counties.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That the Superintendent of Common Schools for the State shall annually issue to the Examining Committee of each county a circular letter of instructions and suggestions as to the qualifications of teachers. And it shall also be the duty of said Superintendent of Common Schools for the State to have prepared and to send to the Chairman of County Superintendents, printed blanks, upon which to make their returns to him, all of which said returns or reports when received by the Superintendent of Common Schools for the State shall be filed in the office of the State, in the capitol in Raleigh.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Superintendent of Common Schools for the State to arrange in convenient form and order all the laws of this State in relation to Common Schools now in force, or in force after the passage of this Act, with a statement of the funds of the Literary Board, or [and] chart of forms for Committeemen and examining committees with forms of bonds, instructions to agents and officers of the system and explanations; which work when approved of by the President and Directors of the Literary Fund shall be printed, and the copies distributed by the said Superintendent of Common Schools for the State, as follows: One copy for every school committeeman, member of examing committee, member of the board of county Superintendents, and five for the Clerk of the County Court of each county in the State, to be sent to the Chairman of the Board of County Superintendents, and by him distributed; and five hundred copies to be deposited in the office of the Governor of the State.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Superintendent of Common Schools of the State, on or before the first Monday in December in each and every year, to make a written report to the Governor of the State, giving a detailed and condensed account of the manner in which he has performed his several duties, of the operations of the system of Common Schools, together with such suggestions and recommendations as he may deem proper; with tables showing the number of white persons five years old, and under twenty-one, in each county in the State; the number who have attended school during the year, the length of time during which the schools have been kept open in each county, the number of school dirsicts in each county, the number of male and female teachers licensed in each county to teach Common Schools during the year, and the average salaries of teachers, of which reports the Governor shall cause one hundred and fifty copies to be printed in cheap pamphlet form, fifty copies for his own use, and one hundred copies for the use of the said general Superintendent; and copies of which reports shall be communicated by the Governor to the Legislature, at its regular sessions.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That the Superintendent of Common Schools for the State shall be allowed for his services under this Act the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, to be paid out of the moneys of the Literary Fund by the Treasurer of the State and in the mode and at the times that other public officers of the State are paid.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That if the Superintendent of Common Schools for the State shall wilfully and habitually neglect his duties as specified in this Act, or shall use his official position for the purpose of propagating sectarian or political party doctrines, he shall be liable to be removed by the President and Directors of the Literary Board: *Provided,* A written specification of charges, with the names and address of those preferring them, are delivered to him thirty days before his trial—and he is allowed to be heard in his defence, and to adduce evidence in his behalf; *and Provided also,* That the said President and Directors of the Literary Fund shall unanimously agree to his removal: in which case, and in all cases of trial, a record of the proceedings and of the charges and answer shall be made by the said President and Directors of the Literary Fund, and be subject to the inspection of the Legislature. And in case of the removal, or of the death or resignation of the General Superintendent, the President and Directors of the Literary Fund are empowered and directed to make a new appointment for the unexpired term of the late incumbent.

And be it further enacted, That when notified the Superintendent of Common Schools for the State shall attend the meetings of the Literary Board as long as it shall direct, and for such attendance shall be allowed the usual compensation allowed to members of the Literary Board.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted,* That the said Superintendent of Common Schools shall, at such times and places as he may deem proper, and as often as possible, deliver public lectures on the subject of education, and endeavor to enlist the feelings of the people in the cause.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted,* That all moneys collected from defaulting Chairmen shall be paid to the credit of the County from which collected.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted,* That this Act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

[Ratified 4th December, A. D., 1852.]

ADDRESS

To the Officers of the Common Schools, and to the friends of Education in North Carolina.

In entering on the duties of General Superintendent of Common Schools for the State of North Carolina, I feel that the occasion is a proper one for addressing a few plain remarks to the officers, agents and friends of the system.

There ought to have been from the start a head and chief director of the system to give it efficiency, and report upon its defects; and had there been such an officer we would not now be groping in the dark, ignorant alike of the past operations, of the present situation and of the future prospects of our Common Schools.

They have never yet reported progress to the public; and now, while in the absence of information we are on the point of dispairing of their success, the Legislature has made provision for the appointment of a controlling head, and vested that appointment in me. This position, which from the first would have been a highly responsible one, has, from the circumstances under which it was created, become one of vast importance; and with my conceptions of the difficulties which surround me, of the greatness of the cause, and of the importance of the duties I owe to the public, I feel oppressed and nearly overwhelmed with concern.

I have no doubt but that much is expected of me, though there are no definite ideas as to the means by which I am to accomplish it: these means I must find in the sympathizing hearts and willing hands of the subordinate agents and the friends of the system. That I may, therefore, do the best I can for the State, I will endeavor to put in active motion a complicated machinery; and in doing so, while aiming at practical results, by practical means, I shall forego all attempts at personal display, and shall be more concerned to push on the cause than to bring the operator into notice.

I must, therefore, ask the public to await results and not to look for a mere display of zeal; and will begin with a plain talk and some simple suggestions for which I invoke the serious considerations of all concerned.

The Common Schools of the State have not fulfilled the expectations of the public; and this because, perhaps too much was looked for in a very short time.

Still we might reasonably have expected more; and the reasons why it has not been accomplished are, 1st, the defects of the system, and the prejudices, misconceptions and ignorance against which it had to contend; 2dly, the inadequacy of the pecuniary means, and 3dly, the want of an active public interest in the cause of popular education. The first cause was natural and could not be immediately removed; but now that we are in the way of having *light* we may expect judicious amendments and more efficient operations.

The removal of the last cause of difficulty will remedy the second; and it is to this purpose that I wish to direct much of my effort, and I sincerely hope that I will not labor in vain.

The public has not heretofore manifested that active interest in this cause which its importance demands; and many well wishers have been content with mere good wishes, while a little exertion in the shape of advice, visits at the school houses, attentions to scholars, and examination of teachers, would have been much more effectual.

Much—a great deal, depends upon the example of the leading classes of the community; and if they make it appear that the Common Schools are things in which they have no direct personal interest, and that they desire their success only for the sake of their poorer neighbors, their course will not certainly be productive of good to the schools.

The Common School should be regarded in every neighborhood, as one of the most sacred institutions of the country—it should be looked on as one of the inestimable advantages of home, identified with the dearest interest of society, and bound up with the hopes of the old and the affections of the young.

If the old will cherish the young will reverence it; and when parents and children invest their affections and their hopes upon it, it will never be occupied by teachers who will not feel their responsibility, and diligently exert themselves as persons on whom are centered many watchful and jealous eyes.

The Common School house should show, in itself, that it is one of the cherished monuments of home; it should be carefully constructed, ornamented and preserved, and become a central point of resort, a place for the public meetings and the social parties of the neighborhood. When occupied by schools, these houses should not be, as they often are, isolated from the curiosity and the interest of the public; on the contrary, the teacher and the pupil should feel that they are constantly before the public gaze, and the centre of attraction for all classes of the neighborhood.

All the officers and agents of the system ought to labor to enlist the sympathies of the people in its behalf—to try to impress on others their own convictions in regard to the importance of universal education—to manifest their interest in the schools by attending examinations, by sending their own children and getting their neighbors to send—by employing such teachers as they would wish to stand in *loco parentis*, in the place of parent and instructor for their own offspring—by preparing comfortable schoolhouses, and exercising an active vigilance over the interests of the system.

The idea that these schools are intended only for poor children should everywhere be discouraged; and it should be understood and proclaimed that this is a great bounty, a fountain opened for all the children of the State, without distinction of classes, promising equal benefits to all, and worthy of the fostering care of all.

It is the duty of every one accepting a place of trust in this beneficient system to discharge faithfully its duties and to take an interest in them; and I have no hesitation in saying that if they would but occasionally visit the schools that this single and simple circumstance would add much to their usefulness, stimulating scholars in their studies, inducing children who have never attended school to go, and causing teachers to be more careful and zealous.

It is the duty of leading persons, male and female—a duty they owe to society and to themselves—to manifest by their acts and words an interest in the success of the Common Schools; and their example and advice will encourage pupils and teachers, exciting emulation in both, and throwing the powerful influence of fashion in favor of the cause of general education.

It is the duty of teachers to endeavor to disseminate a feeling in favor of the cause; and in so doing they will find their personal interest promoted thereby.

They should maintain the dignity and respectability of their responsible calling; and while shewing their own respect for it they will induce others to respect it. They should have public examinations; and they and the committeemen should so manage that these public exhibitions become occasions of neighborhood importance, and be attended by audiences of ladies and gentlemen. This will be a great point gained; and committeemen, parents and guardains should see to it that there are such public exercises, and that there should be at them such rehearsals and performances as are calculated to interest the public, to create a lively emulation among the pupils, and to test the management and intelligence of teachers. Young persons, of both sexes, without means, should be instructed in the importance of making the busines of teaching a *profession*.

There are many ingenuous young men in North Carolina who hire themselves as laborers for 5, 6, and 7 dollars per month; and their only hope of advancement in life is to accumulate, by slow degrees in this way, a sufficient sum to purcease a small farm. Some get discouraged and move to the West—some, from associations and other causes, fall into bad habits and become mere hirelings for life, without fixed homes or interest in society, and others labor hard and never reach the independent position which they sat out to gain. Many of these—many of the unfortunate children of necessity who are taken up and bound out to the highest bidder, might easily qualify themselves for teachers in the Common Schools; and while teaching others could still be learning themselves, earning 20 and 25 dollars per month, establishing characters of respectability and influence, and enabling themselves at last to purchase farms which they could manage, and still teach Common Schools. There are also many virtuous girls doomed, as they suppose, to hard and unbecoming manual labor to gain a very humble living; and great numbers of these actually work in the fields for 3 and 4 dollars per month.

All such should know that the State of North Carolina has made bountiful provision for them; that it has opened a work-house suited to their delicate natures and in which they can make five times as much as they can earn by their hands in any other calling. These make the best teachers for young scholars and new beginners; and they can teach awhile, and go to higher schools, and thus by means of the free schools make themselves accomplished ladies.

In the few neighborhoods where this matter is understood it has created an entirely new and more active and healthy interest in our Common School system; and if it were understood everywhere the cause of popular education would assume a more promising aspect.

I earnestly appeal, therefore, to all the officers of the system—to all good teachers, and to all good citizens to give more attention than they have done to the operations of our system—to see that it is carried on with spirit, and that it is made to accomplish all that it is capable of doing. In it is the germ of immense results—and if faithfully executed, it will certainly be increased in means of usefulness, and in time become one of the noblest institutions on the face of the earth. It needs but the sympathy and the active co-operation of all; and surely in view of the glorious results to be obtained every friend of North Carolina and every friend of humanity will contribute the little that is asked.

Let all who wish well to the cause, show that they are in earnest; and I will answer for it, the Common Schools of North Carolina will become the pride, the glory and the greatness of the State.

In conclusion, I will add that I shall in time, if my life is spared, visit all the counties of the State; I will give notice to the County Chairmen of my intended routes, and hope to meet at the county towns as many of the officers of the system, teachers, and friends of the cause as can attend.

In the mean time I may be permitted to hope that the agents of the system will report to me as punctually and fully as the nature of things will permit; and that the friends of the cause will everywhere strengthen my hands, and cheerfully co-operate in the building up of this, the great Hope of North Carolina.

My address will be Greensboro', or Raleigh.

C. H. WILEY,
General Superintendent of Common Schools.

December, 1852.

P. S. A new pamphlet of the Common School Laws, with explanations, forms, and general recommendations, prepared by me, and examined and approved by the Literary Board, has just gone to press, and will be printed as speedily as possible. A large edition is required, and it will therefore require some time to get it out; and as soon as it is ready the Chairman of the Boards of County Superintendents in each county will be furnished with copies for each member of the different Boards, for each committeeman, each member of the examining committees and for the Clerks of the Courts.

☞ Editors of papers of North Carolina, friendly to the cause of education, are respectfully solicited to publish the above.

THE SIMPLICITY OF GREATNESS. We have often been led to observe that the pervading characteristic of genuine greatness is humility. The truly great man is never presumptuous nor ostentatious. With all his wisdom, there is no pedantry, with all his virtue, there is no prudery; with all his wealth, there is no boasting display. His speech is simple as wise; his life undissembling as pure; and his habits all marked by plainness rather than by pretention. The innate nobility of the truly great mind scorns the pomp and pretence which pass for greatness with the vulgar and undiscriminating multitude. The practiced dignity of mien—the studied preciseness of speech—the decorum which seldom smiles—the gravity which never jests—these palpable indices of assumed greatness, and held in contempt by the really great man. He is always simple and natural—his language unadorned, and his manners unaffected. Not the laborer in his poverty is more humble—not the untutored child in his purity more unconstrained. No man is beneath his love and sympathy; and he fears no abasement from association with those whose social rank is less conspicuous than his own. In his intercourse with his fellows, he never betrays a consciousness of his superiority. He has a reverence for virtue in rags, and a quick discernment of worth in obscurity. His veneration for a manly character is impulsively shown, but he has no respect for the conditions of birth and fortune, and no toleration for that mushroom greatness which grows out of illustrious men's graves, or for that which is even more willingly recognized, springing from crowded coffers.

In the worlds estimate of men, the pretentions of ignorance, and the opinionative pride of little learning, pass for more than the ostentatious acquirements of knowledge and the effrontery of conceit wins the distinction due to shrinking merit. The world remembers that much pretence is the infallible sign of slight possession; and that the elements of greatness in human character spring up beneath the shadows of life, and shun the glare in which arrogance thrives. The person who by genius, or shrewdness, or good fortune, has attained a position above his fellow men, and seeks constantly to impress upon observers the immeasurable distance between them and himself, however great his eminence, is devoid the highest attributes of a great man. He has not the inborn nobility which is satisfied with a sense of its own existence—the magnanimity of spirit which is above the vanity of eclat—and the gentleness of heart which shrinks from inflicting pain, or awakening envy in his humbler fellows. The aristocrat who suffers his wealth to be a barrier between him and less fortunate humanity, however respected, is but a base-minded egotist. The scholar in whose wisdom is drowned his sympathy for the unlettered world, is more profound in his research than in his understanding. The man into whom is born a great soul, can never be separated by wealth from the poor, nor will learning raise him above acknowledgment of his intimate relations to those favored with a less eminent degree of mental cultivation.

The quality of his greatness which adds grace and splendor to more brilliant attributes, is his unaffected simplicity and freedom from pride.

Portland Transcript.

The choice seats at Kate Hays' first concert in San Francisco, brought 1,100.

For the Standard.

TO THE PUBLIC.

In the Raleigh Register of the 22d ultimo, I find a letter from Maurice Q. Waddell, purporting to be a reply to one of mine published in the Standard in September last, which was itself but an answer to a previous letter from the same source. This production, even more than his two others which preceded it, shows the author to be a weak, malicious, blustering blackguard, and I have the same reply to make to him that a distinguished Englishman made when thus abused—"I am glad" said he, "that it comes from *such a quarter.*"

But though Mr. Waddell's character and that of his letter do not entitle him to any notice from me, I owe it to the public as well as to myself to verify, to the fullest extent, every statement of fact contained in my letter of September last; and while I deplore the character of the correspondence, the public will bear in mind that it has been forced upon me by a most unprovoked personal attack followed up by the most unscrupulous means to prejudice me in public opinion; and is now revived long after the political excitement and the political motives in which it originated ought to have passed away.

The most important allegation made by Mr. Waddell and the only one I consider worthy of notice is, that "I had charged him with *not paying his public tax.*" This charge, or rather defence of mine, was made before the people of Chatham in July last, and in my letter published in September last, in answer to one published by him on the 18th of August, reference is made to it in the following paragraph:

"I understood and believe that Mr. Waddell had been busy in hunting other personal matters of attack with which to prejudice me in public opinion. Passing by others which are too trivial and contemptible to be mentioned here, I was charged with not having listed property which by law I ought to have listed to the prejudice of the public Treasury. After having defended myself by a reference to the law, I desired to look into the record (tax list) to see how it stood with Mr. Waddell himself, *but the record furnished no evidence that he had paid any tax whatever—not even a white poll or a lawyer's tax*—thus furnishing another illustration of the truth I had uttered two days before, that those who are most ready to impeach the conduct of others, are commonly most vulnerable themselves. This incorruptible patriot, so ready to charge others with being in the market for office, was found to have been the first in the market himself; this champion of the public coffers where others are concerned, *is now found not to contribute the smallest modicum himself to the wants of the public Treasury.* I understood he was very indignant that I should bring his personal matters before the public; but he ought to have remembered that those who live in glass houses ought not to throw stones."

This then is the allegation: That according to the tax list of 1851 which was payable in 1852 it did not appear that Maurice Q. Waddell contributed the smallest modecum to the wants of the public Treasury—not even a white poll or a lawyer's tax. He pronounces the allegation an "*unmitted lie.*" I have, therefore, procured the certificate of the Clerk of the County Court as well as that of the Sheriff of the County, to which I call public attention.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
Chatham County, }

I, William P. Taylor, Clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, in and for the County aforesaid, do certify that the name of Maurice Q. Waddell does not appear upon the tax lists returned to this office for the year 1850 and 1851, which are payable in 1851 and 1852. Witness, W. P. Taylor, Clerk of our said Court, at office, this 31st day December, 1852.

W. P. TAYLOR, c. c. c.

I, Robert E. Rives, Sheriff of the County of Chatham, do certify that M. Q. Waddell has paid no taxes into my office, on his own account, since I have been Sheriff: nor does his name apper on any tax list placed in my hands for collection.

ROB'T. E. RIVES, *Shff.*

Such is the testimony of two sworn officers, and I leave it to the public to say whether it does not fully justify me in having said "that the record furnished no evidence that he (Waddell) paid any taxes what ever—not even a white poll or a lawyer's tax—and that this champion of the public coffers when others are concerned is now found not to contribute the smallest modecum to the wants of the public Treasusy."

In addition to these proofs from the record, I hereto append a certificate from the tax collector in this district for the last year, from which it appears that Mr. Waddell not only knew that his name did not appear upon the tax list, *but that he positively refused to pay his taxes because that officer would not consent to defraud the public Treasury by taking less than the law demanded!!* And yet M. Q. Waddell has the shameless effrontery to come before the public and insinuate at least that he had such a receipt and "had lost it"!

In justice to S. L. Riddle I also append his letter in which he states that he never gave Mr. Waddell such a tax receipt as that published in the Raleigh Register!! Mr. Waddell, therefore, has either obtained a *false receipt* which does not express the truth, or he has made a *false publication.* He can take either horn of the dilemma, and either will equally become his character. In this, however, I am no otherwise concerned than to do justice to a very worthy man whose character has been exposed, by this false publication, to the suspicion of having received unlisted taxes of which he had made no return to the sheriff.

I trust I have thus shown, not only from the public records, but from other unquestionable testimony, the truth of what I asserted in July last, to wit, that Maurice Q. Waddell contributed nothing to the public Treasury and that he knew he did not. And how does he now attempt to show that this recorded fact is an "*unmitigated lie*"? By the publication of old tax receipts to 1850, as if the charge had been that he had never paid any taxes. I made no such charge. I spoke only of the present, and had nothing to do or to say of the past of which I knew nothing. I was glad indeed to learn that in former times he had been more honest and honorable, though it furnished another sad instance of man's natural proclivity to degeneracy. Mr. Waddell knew that I had made no such charge as appears by the explanatory statement of Dr. Hall hereto appended. But if I had made such a charge, I should not, as I think the public would not, consider it disproved by the publication of *mutilated tax receipts,* in not one of which is the sum received mentioned, and one of which at least is shown to be either false or fraudulent!

In concluding this unpleasant controversy—I hope forever—I cannot but remark upon the time and circumstances under which it has been revived. This charge, or rather this defense of mine, was made in July last, in the midst of a heated political campaign, before the people of Chatham and in presence of their public records and public officers. Mr. Waddell I understood was indignant, privately showed his old tax receipts, and promised his friends to demolish me with them upon the first occasion. The campaign, however, passed, and the threatened demolition did not come.

"Thus conscience does make cowards of us all,
And thus the native hue of resolution,
Is sickli'd o'er with the pale cast of thought."

The Presidential contest came and passed, during the whole of which time Mr. Waddell remained in the county, for it was not until the first of November that he was called to visit, in a distant part of the State, the chamber of a sick son. There he renews his stale and oft refuted calumnies, and there, like the fabled ass clothed in the lion's skin, he affects to play the part of that noble animal; but the ears of the baser beast are too apparent for him to deceive anybody.

With a vanity, equalled only by his fatuity, he speaks of his own production as a mortal punishment to me. The only pain it has given me, and I confess it has been painful to me, is that of being compelled to expose still further the nakedness of his character. For myself I do not propose any thing like punishment or reform of M. Q. Waddell in what I have said However painful such an exposure might be to honorable minds, it is lost upon him. You can make no impression upon so degenerate and degraded a biped, except upon his body; and I leave that to the more appropriate hands of the public executioner.

A. RENCHER.

H. H. Burke's certificate.

PITTSBOROUGH, Jan. 7th, 1853.

I, H. H. Burke, tax collector for this district, do certify that sometime during the last fall, I think the latter part of October, M. Q. Waddell called on me and proposed to pay his taxes payable in the year 1852. But not finding his name on the tax list, I demanded double taxes as required by law, which he refused to pay.

(Signed) H. H. BURKE, Col.

S. L. Riddle's Statement.

A. RENCHER, Esq., *Sir:* In reply to your enquiries, I state that I have no recollection of having given such a receipt as that published by M. Q. Waddell in the Raleigh Register of the 22d ultimo. Mr. Waddell paid me no taxes on his own account, his name not being found on the tax list for 1850. I remember he paid the taxes listed by Julia A. Moore and A. D. Moore, for which of course I gave him a receipt in full of *their taxes for* 1850. I am sure I gave him no other receipt.

Respectfully, S. L. RIDDLE.

January. 15, 1853.

Dr. Hall's Statement.

A. RENCHER, Esq. *Sir:* In the conversation I had with you last July about Mr. Waddell's paying his taxes, you said you did not deny that he *had paid* taxes, but said that you had looked at the tax list now in the hands of the Sheriff for collection, that Mr. Waddell's name was not upon it, and that was the authority upon which you relied for the truth of what you had said. I then observed that I did not *notice the dates* of his receipts, but that he had several in his hands. Your's respectfully.

(Signed) I. HALL.

January 17, 1853.

For the Standard.

SENATOR FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

The failure of the last General Assembly of this State to choose a Senator to fill the place now occupied by Hon. Willie P. Mangum, on the 4th of March next, is a matter of regret, and gives rise to an interesting question as to the power and duty of the Governor to appoint.

The Constitution of the United States, article 1, 3d section, says that "the Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years." "If vacancies happen by resignation or *otherwise,* during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments, until the next meeting of the Legislature, who shall then fill such vacancy."

The Constitution of North Carolina says, sec. 20, that "in every case, where any officer, the right of whom appointment is by this Constitution vested in the General Assembly, shall during their recess, die, or his office *by any means* become vacant, the Governor shall have power with the advice of the Council of State to fill up such vacancy, by granting a temporary commission which shall expire at the end of the next session."

Thus stands the Law. What is the proper construction as to the power of the Governor? For if he has the power, it will be his duty to act.

One of the ablest Jurists of this or of any country, Chief Justice Marshall, in speaking of the federal government, states that this will be the mode by which the government will be dissolved, should that catastrophe ever occur, the refusal of the States to send Senators to Congress. There being no compulsory power to make States send members to either branch of Congress. To every friend of our Union, there is a high moral obligation to elect or appoint Senators.

In our State, it is not necessary now to examine why the last Legislature did not discharge this duty; that it was not done is the fact. It is also true that the term of Mr. Mangum expires the 4th March, and that this term will expire "*during the recess of the Legislature.*" Does it not follow that the Governor who has power "to execute, faithfully, the laws" ought to appoint?

The case of Hon. James Lanman, of Connecticut, has been referred to. If examined, this case is not in point. In 1825, on the 4th of March, says the journals, the credentials of Mr. Lanman were presented "to take effect immediately after the 3rd of Mach, 1825, and to continue until the next meeting of the Legislature." Mr. Lanman was *then in office,* and his appointment did not expire until the 4th of March, 1825.

The committee reported that there was *no vacancy at the time,* and that "it was not competent for the Executive of a State to fill a vacancy which shall happen, but which has not happened at *the time of the appointment.*"

The case of Hon. Ambrose H. Sevier, of Arkansas, comes as near as the case of Lanman, but neither settles the point.

He with Governor Fulton were elected Senators from the State of Arkansas in Sept. 1836. Mr. Sevier drew the short term, which closed in March, 1837, and although a Legislature had intervened, and the vacancy did not *happen,* but closed his term, he was appointed by the Governor—his credentials were referred to the committee on the judiciary of which Hon. Felix Grundy was chairman, and he took his seat, under the report of the committee.

According to the case of Lanman, the decision of the Senate does not allow the Governor to appoint before the vacancy occurs; but the sequiter from the proposition is sound, that where there is a vacancy he should appoint. The case of Sevier, his term had ended by a constitutional limitation, and the Legislature had not filled it. He was appointed by the Governor and held his seat under said commission; since a vacancy did exist. What is a vacancy? It is something that must be filled. Will not the seat of Mr. Mangum be vacant on the 4th of March, and must it not be filled?

Governor Foote of Mississippi, who had entertained a different opinion, upon consultation with some of the ablest lawyers of the nation, under precisely the same state of things as exists in our State, will appoint Benjamin N. Kinyon, of Tishemingo County, and he will appear at the bar of the Senate with his credentials on the 4th March. We have understood that Judge Badger, of our State, and Judge Mason, of Va., late Attorney General of the United States, think that there is no doubt that the power of the Governor under the circumstances is clear.

We hope that Governor Reid will arrive at the same conclusion, and appoint some true man to sustain the honor, dignity and interests of North Carolina, and not allow our State to be unrepresented for two years in the Senate of the United States. This is the

VOICE OF WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

THE "GALLEY" SLAVE. Few people have an idea of the amount of reading matter published in a daily newspaper, or the amount of labor bestowed upon its composition or in its selection. In the Herald, is published each year an amount of reading matter equal to twenty-four octavo volumes of three hundred pages each. The advertisements nearly quadruple this. The type set for reading matter alone are nine millions. The editorial matter would make three volumes of three hundred pages each, and requires two thousand pages of manuscript closely written upon paper of foolscap size. During the year thirty thousand copies of exchange papers have to be closely scanned to obtain the latest and most interesting items of news, and the most pleasing miscellany. Hundreds of books must be examined with a view to ascertaining their literary, statistical or scientific merits; every project for public improvement or benefit, and many for the advancement of individual interest, must be chronicled, and correctly too; and matters local require constant care and investigation. In all these things the Editor must be accurate, or the thousands of fault finders, and error seekers, who are "nothing if not critical," stand ready to "come down upon him like a cart load of brick." In the list of labors we have said nothing of reading twenty-four hundred columns of "proof," getting up daily reports of markets, examining, understanding and appreciating the latest inventions of all sorts of complicated machinery, for lighting the world from the nozzle of the town pump, or straightning the pedals of club footed babies, or of "raising a muss generally," and being spicey and independent, without touching any man's pet peccadilles, or treading upon any reader's corns. Perhaps some of our "hard-working" friends, who labor some eight or ten hours a day, would like to try their hands and heads at the "lazy business" of conducting a daily newspaper.

Cleveland Herald.

We find in the Mississippian a card from Governor Foote, vindicating his right to appoint a Senator in Congress after the 4th of March next, when the term of Mr. Brooke will expire. Governor Foote assumes the position that a State Executive has the right, under the Constitution, to make temporary appointments to the Senate to fill all vacancies which occur during the recess of the Legislature and have not been provided for by the Legislature itself; and that it makes no difference whether the vacancies have arisen by the regular expiration of term of service or have been caused by resignation, death or any unforeseen event. The only limitation is, that the vacancy shall have occurred, in fact before the appointment is made.

Some two or three thousand Chinese Coolies have been introduced into Cuba, as laborers, it is said, but virtually as slaves, for a term of years.

[From the Wilmington Journal.]

THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS. Below will be found a table of the new Congressional Districts as laid off at the recent session of the Legislature, showing the counties in each, with their votes for President at the late election, and their aggregate Whig or Democratic majorities respectively. It will be seen that the Scripture saying has been fulfilled in one particular, at least, for verily the first District shall be last and the last shall be first; Clingman's District, which was formerly the first, being now the eighth, and Outlaw's, which used to be the ninth, is the first.

As the thing appears on the face of it, the Whigs have majorities in five Districts. The first, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth; and the Democrats in only three—the second, third and fourth; but we are inclined to think that the result of the next August election will show that four Democrats and four Whigs have been returned to Congress. The seventh District, although nominally Whig, is, we feel certain, Democratic. The falling off in the vote of Lincoln, the native county of Mr. Graham, being of itself more than enough to change the District. There was also a heavy falling off in Mecklenburg and Cleveland. The 7th District is unquestionably Democratic.

Opposite to the names of several counties, no returns appear, they being new counties, and their returns having been made with the old counties from which they have been taken. This, however, makes no difference, since the old and new counties are in all cases placed in the same district—with the exception of Orange, which is divided into Orange and Alamance—Orange belonging to the 4th, and Alamance to the 5th. It makes little relative difference, however, as parties are so nearly balanced in both portions of the old county:

FIRST DISTRICT.	Pierce.	Scott.
Bertie,	144	498
Camden,	107	503
Chowan,	219	225
Currituck,	490	134
Gates,	368	368
Halifax,	424	497
Hertford,	236	290
Martin,	567	289
Northampton,	530	455
Pasquotank,	316	539
Tyrrell,	87	286
Washington,	210	302
	3,998	4,386
		3,998
Whig maj.		388

SECOND DISTRICT.	Pierce.	Scott.
Beaufort,	574	910
Carteret,	388	414
Craven,	694	583
Edgecombe,	1,454	89
Greene,	326	325
Hyde,	227	335
Jones,	201	191
Lenoir,	397	282
Onslow,	597	175
Pitt,	602	697
Wayne,	1,067	286
	6,527	4,287
	4,287	
Dem. maj.	2,140	

THIRD DISTRICT.	Pierce.	Scott.
Bladen,	582	371
Brunswick,	301	352
Columbus,	357	178
Cumberland,	1,488	811
Duplin,	930	186
N. Hanover,	1,400	303
Richmond,	146	679
Robeson,	732	660
Sampson,	867	604
	6,803	4,223
	4,223	
Dem. maj.	2,580	

FOURTH DISTRICT.	Pierce.	Scott.
Franklin,	704	363
Granville,	945	991
Johnston,	870	708
Nash,	1,030	88
Orange,	1,307	1,441
Wake,	1,357	1,032
Warren,	691	167
	6,904	4,790
	4,700	
Dem. maj.	2,114	

FIFTH DISTRICT.	Pierce.	Scott.
Alamance,	——	——
Caswell,	931	226
Chatham,	725	1,008
Guilford,	345	1,552
Montgomery,	132	620
Moore,	484	546
Person,	471	263
Randolph,	277	1,036
	3,365	5,351
		3,365
Whig maj.		1,986

SIXTH DISTRICT.	Pierce.	Scott.
Alexander,	98	219
Ashe,	396	558
Davidson,	497	1,019
Davie,	259	414
Forsythe,	——	——
Iredell,	280	909
Rockingham,	823	342
Stokes,	1,237	1,081
Surry,	1,937	1,046
Yadkin,	——	——
	4,527	5,588
		4,527
Whig maj.		1,061

SEVENTH DISTRICT.	Pierce.	Scott.
Anson,	369	992
Cabarrus,	371	642
Catawba,	——	——
Cleaveland,	491	211
Gaston,	——	——
Lincoln,	1,418	621
Mecklenburg,	1,115	689
Rowan,	672	836
Stanly,	58	714
Union,	——	——
	4,497	4,696
		4,497
Whig maj.		199

EIGHTH DISTRICT.	Pierce.	Scott.
Buncomb

THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 26, 1853.

CUBA.

In a correspondence recently published between Lord Palmerston and Lord Howden, British Minister tn Spain, the former instructs the latter as follows:

"I have to instruct your lordship to observe to M. de Maraflores, that the slaves of Cuba form a large portion, and by no means an unimportant one, of the population of Cuba, and that any steps taken to provide for their emancipation, would, therefore, as far as the black population is concerned, be quite in unision with the recommendation made by her Majesty's Government, that measures should be adopted for contenting the people of Cuba, with a view to secure the connection between that Island and the Spanish crown; and it must be evident that, if the negro population of Cuba were rendered free, that fact would create a powerful element of resistance to any scheme for annexing Cuba to the United States, where slavery still exists."

The emancipation of the slaves in Cuba would, it is true, create a powerful element of resistance to any scheme for annexing Cuba to the United States, for the plain reason that, without slave labor, the island would be comparatively valueless. But such a course on the part of the Spanish government would be an outrage towards the government and people of the United States; and whatever our government might think proper to say and do under the circumstances, it is quite certain the people of the slaveholding States would take steps to protect themselves against the consequences of this outrage. In supposing this case, we proceed, of course, upon the assumption that the act would be perpetrated on the part of Spain under the advice of Great Britain for the sole purpose of preventing, in any event, the annexation of Cuba to this country; and it would be done, too, at a time when the people of the United States would be pursuing, as they are now, a just policy towards the former power in relation to this portion of her possessions. No mere rising of the people of Cuba against oppression could justify such an act on the part of Spain, though it might be apparent that such rising would result in annexation to this country; and if, under these circumstances, emancipation should be proclaimed it would only hasten the event of annexation, while the proclamation of emancipation would prove abortive. But how, it may be asked, would the people of the slaveholding States protect themselves? They would do it by uniting with the Cuban slaveholders themselves, who would not thus yield up their property without a desperate struggle; and they would do it, not as States, but as a people, having a perfect right, in the midst of a revolution going forward in a contiguous country, and emancipation thus proclaimed, to take such steps as might be essential to the protection of their interests and the preservation of their cherished domestic institutions.

While on this subject we may as well repeat what we have heretofore said, that it is best that Cuba should remain just as she is, unless her people can establish their independence, or unless Spain will consent to sell to the United States. If Spain should obstinately persist in her refusal to sell, let her hold on to it as long as she can; but let the government of the United States see to it that Cuba does not fall into the hands of any other power. This is the point upon which the whole matter turns; and, when the hour arrives, as arrive it must, neither France, nor Russia, nor England will go to war with this country to prevent annexation.

In the meantime the law of nations and our treaty obligations require that the government of the United States should not only abstain from all attempts to encourage a spirit of revolution on the island, but our own laws have made it the duty of our government to prevent, by all proper and suitable means, the fitting out of armed expeditions with a view to the invasion of Cuba. Cuba, this same law declares, is an inheritance of the Spanish Crown; and however much the feelings of our people may revolt at such an idea, it is nevertheless the duty of our government to recognize it and act accordingly. But we would give to despots strict justice—"the bond"—the "pound of flesh," and nothing more. If the depraved and decaying government of Spain can hold on to this island, so be it; if not, annexation to this country will be the certain result. It is enough that our coasts should be guarded to prevent, if possible, the fitting out of expeditions—it is enough that the officers of Government should be on the alert on our own soil and our own waters to arrest and bring to trial those who violate our laws in this respect; this, we repeat, is in "the bond," and we would give it to the full, but we protest against our government sending our vessels (as Mr. Fillmore has done,) with the stars and stripes floating at their mastheads, to surround the island and protect despotism in its grasp upon its victim. Let the victim struggle up if he can; let him come out into the light of freedom, by main force if it must be so, and amidst blood, and fire, and carnage; let him have *some* chance—*some* room for blows as our fathers had;—but above all, if the tyrant should still prevail, let *our* skirts be clear. These are old-fashioned sentiments, it is true, but they will stand. They were born in the Revolution which deprived the British crown of *its* inheritance in these States; and they will live and flourish when despots and their claims to rule by "divine right" shall have been consigned to the chambers of oblivion.

☞ We invite the attention of merchants and others trading in Petersburg, to the advertisement in our columns to-day of Messrs. Stevenson and Weddell. Mr. Weddell is from Edgecombe County in this State, and is favorably known as an accurate and prompt business man.

THE CABINET.

The papers still teem with speculations as to those who are to compose Gen. Pierce's Cabinet—Correspondents and Editors guess and plan, and mention names—politicians, it is rumored, have even called upon him in Concord to press this one on his attention or to oppose the appointment of some other one; still no one *knows*, with any certainty, who will be called around him as his advisers and assistants in the administration of the Government. The fourth of March will decide.

President Pierce will go into office with the confidence of a vast majority of the American people. That people will look to *him* more than to his Cabinet for just and proper recommendations to Congress,—for a plain, honest, and economical administration of affairs, and for a firm and wise line of policy in our intercourse with foreign nations. We believe the incoming President to be fully equal to his duties and his labors, great and onerous as they must be; but it is due to him, as a plain matter of propriety and right, that he should not be embarrassed by his friends, in selecting those who, *under him*, are to occupy the chief departments of the government.

Gen. Pierce is to be the President, not of a section, but of the *whole* country; and in making his selections he will, therefore, look to the entire Democratic party in the thirty-one States.

We confess we should be gratified if Gen. Pierce should find it compatible with his views and arrangements to select one of his Cabinet officers from this State; but we shall not complain, whatever he may do or omit to do in connexion with this matter. We feel sure that he will be governed in his course by a sincere regard for the prosperity of the party in all sections, and for the general good of the country. He may not please all the politicians, but the people will stand by him.

☞ Public opinion in this State appears to be divided on the question of the right of the Governor to appoint a successor in the United State's Senate to Mr. Mangum. There can be no doubt that the Legislature foresaw that a vacancy would occur after the 4th of March, and it is equally clear that that body deliberately omitted to provide for this occurrence. If this vacancy should not be filled, the fault will rest primarily with the General Assembly; and then, if the power of the Governor to appoint, were clear, and being clear, he should neglect to appoint, he would, of course, come in for a share of the responsibility. We are not authorized to speak for Gov. Reid—we know not whether he has made up his opinion finally upon the subject, or what that opinion will be; but of one thing we feel confident, and that is, he will perform his duty honestly, after investigation and mature reflection. Gov. Foote, it is stated, will make an appointment *after* the 4th of March, under precisely similar circumstances; and the action of the Senate on the case which will then arise will settle the question finally.

DEATH OF MRS. DOUGLAS.

We copy from the Washington Union of Friday last the sad announcement of the death of Mrs. Douglas, wife of the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois. This announcement will occasion profound sorrow in the bosoms of many relations and friends of the deceased in this State:

"DEATH OF MRS. MARTHA MARTIN DOUGLAS. Yesterday's announcement of the decease of this excellent lady, the wife of the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, was too brief to express on our part, who were well acquainted with her estimable character, our deep sense of the extent of the loss involved in that mournful event. Seldom, indeed, has death invaded the family circle with more heart-rending effect, or left a more desolate hearth, than in the instance here recorded. And this community, in which she has resided for some years, has rarely had cause for deeper sorrow. Mrs. Douglas, the last surviving child of the late Col. Robert Martin, of Rockingham county, North Carolina, was married in April, 1847, and died at the residence of her husband, in this city, on the 19th instant, in the 24th year of her age. Largely endowed by nature, highly educated and accomplished, and possessing in an eminent degree all the amiable and lovely attributes of her sex, she was greatly admired in society, and beloved and idolized at home. Of her it is no exaggeration to say, that

"None knew her but to love her,
Or named her but to praise."

She has left to mourn her loss an aged and bereaved mother, a heart-stricken and disconsolate husband, and three infant children, whose tender years alone conceal from them the knowledge of their irreparable loss. The funeral will take place from the residence of Senator Douglas, at twelve o'clock to morrow, (Saturday.)"

SUPREME COURT.

The following opinions have been delivered by the Supreme Court:

By BATTLE, J., in Corbett and others *vs.* Henry, in Equity, from New Hanover, directing a decree for an account. Also, in Braswell *vs.* Morehead, in Equity, from Guilford, directing a decree for an account. Also, in Shaw *vs.* Allen, from Anson, affirming the Judgment. Also, in State *vs.* Levi, a slave, from Caswell—Judgment against Wagstaff reversed and Judgment directed to be entered against the owner.

By PEARSON, J., in Morrison *vs.* Jenkins, in Equity, from Richmond, decree for plantiff. Also, *Doe ex. dem.*, Powell *vs.* Brinkley, from New Hanover, affirming the Judgment. Also, in Branch *vs.* Houston from Duplin, affirming the Judgment. Also, in Tayloe *vs.* Bond, in Equity, from Bertie.

☞ The weather, during the first part of the week, clouded up and clouded down, cleared off and cleared on, leaving us in huge doubt of what next. We leave our readers to clear up the difficulty, for the weather will not in some time yet.

☞ We invite attention to the advertisement, in to-day's paper, of Mr. F. L. Bond. Persons desirous of making a good investment of their capital in the growing town of Goldsborough now have an opportunity presented them.

☞ Gov. Reid has appointed S. D. Wallace, Esq., to represent the State in the next meeting of the stockholders of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company.

☞ We lay before our readers to-day the act of the late General Assembly on Common Schools, and also an Address by Mr. Wiley, the General Superintendent, to the officers of Common Schools throughout the State.

Hon. Robert J. Walker, we regret to see it stated, is still confined to his room and bed at Washington. He is stated to be suffering from a sore leg, which wholly disables him, and some of his friends fear that under his other ailments amputation may become necessary—or, what is worse, that he may be carried off by the general debility of his system.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS—2ND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.

SENATE.

The chair presented the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which was referred, and ten thousand extra copies ordered to be printed.

Also, the report of the light-house board, and the report of the commissioners to run and mark the Mexican boundry.

Mr. Seward presented the resolutions of the New York Legislature concerning the distribution of the public lands.

Mr. Pearce presented the memorial of the ship owners, merchants and others of Baltimore, setting forth the evil results of the abolition of corporal punishment in the commercial marine, and asking some substitute for it.

Referred to the committee on commerce, which was, Mr. Pearce said, committing the lamb to the custody of the wolf.

The California Rail Road bill was taken up, and debated for some time.

Mr. Clark, at half-past two o'clock, moved to post pone the bill for an executive session, and the motion was agreed to; yeas 24, nays 17.

Mr. Clark moved then that the Senate go into executive session.

The Senate then proceeded to consider executive business—Mr. Badger's nomination.

At 4 o'clock the doors were opened, and Mr. Fitzpatrick of Alabama, appeared, presented his credentials and was sworn in. The Senate then adjourned. No action was had on Mr. Badger.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Tuck, of N. H., opposed the establishment of a branch mint at New York, which he considered would cause an unnecessary outlay of public money, and particularly as a bullion fund to the amount of two millions of dollars would have to be provided, and went into a statistical view of the subject, in support of his opposition.

Mr. Briggs, of New York, said the gentleman from New Hampshire would not have raised that objection had he made himself acquainted with the bill, which provided that no greater amount than $250,000 should be appropriated, the city undertaking to provide for the additional cost of ground, building and machinery.

Mr. Seymour, of N. York, expressed his surprise, that the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Chandler,) should have adopted the course he had done in summarily disposing of the bill in an unusual manner—the subject being one not of local but national importance.

He admitted that during the last session the proposition had been lost by a small majority; since which, however, other minds had been called to the subject, and various interests awaked, and the attention of the country had been concentrated on a great question, which affected the entire commercial interests of the nation. He should not descend, he said, to allude to rivalry between the two cities, nor the vote to the Collins' line that had been referred to, which was of a national character.

The establishment of the mint in Philadelphia originally, he attributed to the prevalence of the idea borrowed from Europe, that it should be at the seat of Government; it then being the capital of the country; but the requirements of commerce had caused the establishment of branch mints elsewhere, and New York possessed equal claims. It was not asked, he said, that the mint should be removed from Philadelphia, but that a branch mint should be established at the great commercial emporium, and to apply it to the same rule that had been extended to other localities.

The importation of gold at New York, he estimated at from fifty to sixty millions, and at least sixty millions more are brought in by emigrants, in gold and silver coin, which they are desirous of having converted into the coin of the country; upon whom the necessity is imposed of sending it to Philadelphia for that purpose; by which an expense was annually incurred of at least $30,000.

The morning hour having expired before Mr. Seymour had concluded, the House proceeded to the consideration of bills on the Speaker's table.

The Speaker decided, that, under the rules, the French spoliation bill belongs to the fifth class of business.

A bill to prohibit public executions in the District of Columbia was then taken up, and a motion being made to lay it on the table, it was negatived—yeas 45, nays 89.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved to refer the bill to the judiciary committee, with instructions to report an amendment abolishing capital punishment in the District, which was negatived, and the bill was read a third time and passed; 94 voting in the affirmative, and 91 in the negative.

A message was laid before the House from the President, communicating a report relative to the correspondence with Spain in reference to the Susan Loud and Georgiana.

A discussion followed as to printing these papers, Mr. Polk wishing that they be previously examined the standing committee; which was opposed by Mr. Stanly and others.

Mr. Bayly, of Virginia, considered the President of the United States as having erred—if error were committed—when he sent papers to the House which he was authorized to withhold. He thought when documents were sent to the House, it were worse than usely to attempt to prevent their coming before the public.

Pending the motion of Mr. Polk, to reconsider the vote referring the mesaage and documents to the committee on foreign affairs, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1853.

SENATE.

Mr. Seward presented petitions in favor of the Homestead bill.

Mr. Shields, from the committee on the District of Columbia, reported a joint resolution directing the President to cause the necessary surveys to be made by competent engineers for the best site for the locating of a permanent bridge over the Potomac; and when such site shall have been determined, the Secretary of the interior is directed to advertise for proposals, and contract for the construction of such bridge and appropriating $200,000 for that purpoae.

The Senate proceeded to consider private bills, and the following were passed: Bill for the relief of the representatives of Major Wigg, of South Carolina, for losses sustained by the destruction of his property by the British during the revolution; House bill for the relief of Jacob J. Storer; bill for the relief of Lewis H. Bates and William Secor; bill for the relief of John M. McIntosh; bill for the relief of R. W. Meade; bill for the relief of Geo. Dennet, of New Hampshire; House bill for the relief of Charles Maltheus, and others of New York; for the relief of Rebecca J. Budsal.

Mr. Pearce moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Executive business.

Mr. Fitzpatrick earnestly opposed the motion. His State had had no representative for several weeks. He had but just arrived, and had no time to consult with his colleague, and objected to be forced without preparation into discussion of a matter so deeply important to his State. He hoped the motion would not be agreed to.

The motion was agreed to—yeas 21; nays 20, and at half-past 4 the doors had not been re-opened.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Five, P. M. The Senate adjourned till Monday, without doing anything with Mr. Badger's nomination.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. This being private bill day, that granting relief for losses sustained in manufacturing water-rotted hemp, which has been repeatedly before the House, came up—Mr. Breckenridge, of Ky., having the floor, who addressed the House for the purpose of showing that Myerle was supplied with funds by other persons, and that consequently he could have sustained no pecuniary loss by the rejection of his hemp on the part of the government.

Mr. Bocock, of Virginia, closed the debate, who contended that Congress had nothing to do with any other person than he who made the contract with the government, and insisted that the hemp was entitled to be received; that it was improperly rejected, and that he was entitled to the difference for what it sold for, in consequence of that rejection and its true market value.

In reply to a question from Mr. Hall, of Missouri, as to the reason of the low price at which the hemp had been sold.

Mr. Florence, of P., stated that it was converted into bale rope, and sold as such, by which the market was overstocked, and a corresponding reduction of price took place. He said he had endeavored to impress this upon the mind of the gentlemen from Missouri last session, and hoped he had now succeeded.

It was then moved to lay the bill on the table, and the ayes and nays having been ordered, it was negatived; yeas 71, nays 84.

On motion of Mr. Bayly, of Va., it was agreed, that when the House adjourn, it adjourn to meet on Monday.

The yeas and nays were then taken on the passage of the bill, which was carried—yeas 80, nays 76.

Mr. Polk called the attention of the House to the motion he made yesterday to reconsider the vote, and to refer the President's message and accompany document relative to the seizure of the Eugiania and Susan Lord. He had not examined the papers, but was opposed to their being made public until an examination had taken place. He moved that the galleries be cleared, which was negatived by an overwhelming majority.

The report of the Secretary of State was then read, stating that negotiations are in progress that it is not desirable to divulge.

Mr. Polk said as the President disapproved of the publication of the Cuban correspondence, he withdrew his motion.

Mr. Bayly, of Va., renewed the motion, for the purpose of having the document laid on the table and printed; which was agreed to.

Nothing further of public importance turning up, the House adjourned till Monday.

LATER FROM ETROPE.

HALIFAX, Jan 21. The steamer Europe, with Liverpool dates to the 8th of January, has arrived. Her quotations are as follows:—Cotton unchanged, except fair Mobile, which has declined one eighth. The sales of the week amounted to 35,000 bales. Breadstuffs are dull. Flour has declined six pence; Corn six pence; Wheat two pence. Sales of Baltimore Flour at 28s. 6d. White Wheat 7s. 2d. to 7s. 6d., Red and mixed 6s. 8d. to 7s. 2d. Mixed and yellow Corn 33s. 6d. to 35s.

American stocks were active at full prices. Consols closed at 100⅜ a 100¾.

The ship St. George, from Liverpool for New York, with a large number of Irish emigrants, took fire and sank at sea, December 24th, during a terrible tempest. Fifty one of the passengers perished; seventy-six were rescued by the ship Orlando of Mobile, bound to Havre. The Orlando reached Havre eleven days afterwards, short of water and provisions.

The ship lady of the West, from Bristol for New Orleans was lost at sea on ine 15th of December. The crew were picked up.

Immense damage has been done along the English coast by recent gales.

It is reported that Lord Clarendon will soon supercede Lord Russell in the Foreign Office.

The Mail Steamer from Australia has arrived with $1,000,000 sterling in gold.

Austria, Russia and Prussia have recognized the French Empire. The "La Patria" denies that the occupation of Samano is contemplated by the French.

The Spanish revenue has decreased nine millions reals.

Politicians at Concord.

CONCORD, Jan. 20. Lieutenant-Governor Sandford E. Church, S. C. W. Wright, Peter Cagger, and Benjamin Welsh, Jr., arrived from Albany this afternoon, and dined at the Eagle Hotel. The following arrived yesterday: From New York City, J. E. Newton, J. H. Hart, T. H. Hart, and John V. L. Pruyn; from Cleaveland, Ohio, General Wilson and J. W. Fitch; Judge Beardslee, of Utica, and Pearson of Troy. They come to oppose the appointment of Mr. Dickinson to a seat in the Cabinet.

The cars are just in, but the Dickinson committee has not come. General Pierce is at home.

Formidable Revolution in Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 19. The Picayune has received private advices from the city of Mexico, which give the information that all the States, except three, throughout the Republic have joined the revolutionists, and put the country in a very unsettled and disturbed condition.

Carthagenia papers say Santa Anna is making preparations to return to Mexico immediately.

The Mexican Senate has not acted upon the Tehuantepec question.

The State of Cordova has joined the insurgents, and Orizaba was hourly expected to do the same.

WASHINGTON IRVING. Our distinguished countryman, Washington Irving, is passing a few days in Baltimore, on his way to the National Capital, where he designs remaining for some weeks. We are happy to see that the intellectual labor in which his life has been employed has not impaired his bodily vigor, nor diminished that mental vivacity which, for the last forty years, has diffused so great a charm over English literature. In his life of Columbus he has paid back to Spain a large portion of the debt we owe her for the discovery. We trust he will yet find time to complete his promised biography of Washington. The memory of the great General and first President hardly needs embalming; yet, if there is a "spice" or "precious ointment" that may still contribute to the preservation of those hallowed remains, we are sure that it can only be found in the casket of Irving. His countrymen will not easily release him from the duty of joining the history of Washington to that of Columbus. *Baltimore American.*

CONSUMPTION OF COTTON IN GREAT BRITAIN. The total aggregate of cotton imported into Great Britain from the United States during the year 1852, amounted to 1,793,000 bales, showing an increase of 393,000 bales over the previous year. The consumption of cotton in England within the last twelve months has increased more rapidly than at any former period. The general prosperity of the country, with an active home market, an extension of foreign trade, and the large influx of gold, are the causes of the activity in the English manufactories. The import of Cotton from the East Indies, however, has largely fallen off. During the past year only 226,000 bales were received from that quarter, against 326,000 in 1851. From the West Indies the import was 10,000 bales, being a small increase over the previous year. The total amount of cotton imported into Great Britain for the year 1852, is estimated at 2,357,000 bales. The stock on hand in the port of Liverpool, January 1, was only 577,810 bales. *Boston Journal.*

ILLINOIS U. S. SENATOR. The legislature of Illinois with great unanimity, have elected the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, U. S. Senator, for six years from the 4th of March next. The vote stood, for Judge Douglas 75, Gillespie, whig, 19, Collins, freesoil, 1.

The re-election of Judge Douglas is a just tribute to the eminent ability with which he has discharged the duties of that high station. It is another proof, in addition to the frequent manifestations of confidence by the people of Illinois, of their approval of his public course. One of the youngest members of the Senate, in the vigor of his faculties, with talents that fit him for any station under our government, Judge Douglas may be regarded as among the ablest and most prominent of the public men of this country. *Albany Argus.*

A fresh war is about to break out between Col. Benton and Gov. Foote. The Nat. Intelligencer of of yesterday contains a very tart letter from the latter gentleman, in which the "Senator of thirty years" is not handled very tenderly. The letter concludes by saying, that the writer hopes this is the last time he shall be compelled to notice Mr. Benton, "until I shall be prepared to publish a work, which will be shortly ready for the press, in which he will occupy a conspicuous place." Then follow *asterisks*—something being said too savage for the mild editors of the Intelligencer to publish.

CARRAWAN ARRESTED. We learn that Geo. W. Carrawan who murdered Mr. Lassiter in Hyde county in November, and then escaped, was arrested at his house in Hyde, on Friday night last. *Washington Whig.*

On Christmas morning, when the Rev. Mr. Clarkson, Rector of St. James' Church, Chicago, went in his vestry, he found on his table a purse of gold, amounting to several hundred dollars, with a line, saying that it was the gift of a few friends to a beloved and devoted pastor.

Senatorial vacancies will occur in the national representation of Alabama, Mississippi and North Carolina, on the 4th of March next, for which no provisions has yet been made. The Legislatures of these States have all adjourned without electing Senators.

LOOK UPWARD.

BY CHARLES REESE.

Look upward, look upward, whoever thou art,
That seeketh for light to illumine thy heart;
Look upward with steady and weariless eye—
The Fountain of light and of love is on high;
Though thick coming darkness thy spirit enshrouds,
Look upward, look close for a light in the clouds;
For often these shadows are sent to prepare
The soul for the dawn of the morning star there.

Thou art poor—art with pain and with sickness oppressed;
Don't waver—look upward—'tis all for the best;
Be gentle and patiently bear the delay,
For something of evil is passing away;
And when to thy Father thou kneelest to night,
Be watchful, be sure that thou prayest aright,
That thou from the couch of affliction may'st rise
A step or two nearer thy home in the skies.

Thou takest thine ease, and prosperity strews
Thy pathway with flowers of radiant hues;
Be careful—thy wealth is not really thine own;
Look upward and learn it is merely a loan:
Misuse it, and quickly its wings will expand,
And the bright golden bubble will break in thy hand
As thousands have broken; yet be not depressed;
Look upward, and learn it was all for the best.

But use it discretly, as use it thou must,
If thou in God's providence truly wilt trust,
And blessings will follow as time onward flows,
The wilderness round thee shall bloom as the rose.
Thy wife shall be near thee, a fruit-bearing vine;
Thy children like olive-plants round thee shall twine;
For happy, thrice happy, 'tis said in His word,
Are they who in all things confide in the Lord.

December, 1852. *Methodist Protestant.*

MARRIED,

On Wednesday, 19th inst., at the residence of Capt. Francis E. Rives, of Petersburg, by the Rev. H. Stringfellow, M. W. Ransom, Esq., to Miss Pattie A. Exum, both of North Carolina.

On the 12th inst., in Surry County, Mr. Silas Whitaker to Miss Julia Shores, third daughter of Benjamin Shores, Esq., all of Surry.

Also, on the 2d, Mr. David Whitaker, of the same County, to Miss Virginia Whitaker, fifth daughter of William Whitaker, Esq.

Also, on the 23d ult., Mr. Wm. Sacky to Miss Bettie Hall, third daughter of James Hall, Esq., all of Yadkin County.

THE MARKETS.

WILMINGTON, January 21, 1853.

NAVAL STORES—Sales of Turpentine yesterday reached only 240 barrels at $3 85 for soft, and $2 20 for hard; and this morning 500 bbls. at $4 for soft, and $2 for hard, and 200 do. (three-fourths hard) at $4 for soft, and $2 25 for hard—all per 280 lbs. Market firm, and good demand. We hear of no transactions in Spirits Turpentine yesterday or this morning. The stock on market is very light, and holders are firm in asking 63 a 65 cents per gallon. We note sales yesterday of 3,300 bbls. Common Rosin (town made) at $1 20 per bbl.

HAY—Sales yesday of 160 bales Eastern make on private terms.

LUMBER—Sales of three rafts River Lumber a $8 for scantling, $9 for wide boards, and $12 per M. for flooring.

SALT—Sales yesterday of 400 sacks Liverpool at $1 15 per sack, and 600 do. on private terms.

TIMBER—Sales of five rafts at $4 75, $5 50, $7 50, and $10 per M. *Journal.*

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 22, 1853.

Bacon 12 cents; cotton 9½ cents; cotton yarn, No. 5 to 10, 16 cents; flour $4 75; corn 55 to 60 cents; lard 12 to 13 cents; feathers 35 to 40 cents; molasses 23 to 27 cents; Salt $1 75 per sack; pork $7 50 to $8 50; beef on the hoof 4 to 5 cents. Cotton, corn, and oats in demand.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 20, 1853.

TOBACCO—The market continues active and steady. Considerable quantities of loose is now coming into market, and brings very fair rates.

N. M. MARTIN & CO.

Sales of 28 hhds. Tobacco by N. M. Martin & Co., since Monday last:

Three at $18, 3 at 17½, 1 at 17, 3 at 4 90, 1 at 5 40, 5 10, 4¾, 8¼, 6, 7¼, 8¾, 2 at 9. 8, 7¾, 8¾, 9½ and 10; G. G. Goodrich, 2 lugs at 4 65; W. H Taylor, 1 at 6¼; John S. Eaton, 2 at 4 60 and 4 85 *Rich. Examiner.*

NEW IMPORTING
And Jobbing Dry Goods House,

PETERSBURG, VA.

THE subscribers have formed a co-partnership under the firm and style of

STEVENSON & WEDDELL,

for the purpose of conducting an *Importing and Jobbing Dry Goods Business*, and will, by the 1st of March, be prepared to exhibit to the TRADE an assortment in extent and at PRICES that will compare favorably with any JOBBING HOUSE, North or South.

Merchants visiting our market are solicited to examine our stock.

JOHN STEVENSON,
JAMES WEDDELL,
late of Tarboro', N. C.

Petersburg, January 24, 1853. 956—w1y.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE,

In the thriving Town of Goldsboro', N. C.,

On Tuesday, February 22, 1853.

BEING desirous of increasing my Manufacturing facilities, and, in order to realize means for that purpose, I will offer at Public Sale, on Tuesday of February Court, in the Town of Goldsboro', my DWELLING and STORE-HOUSE, so favorably known as the VARIETY STORE. The locality and area of the premises, being 160 feet front upon West-Centre and 200 feet upon Chesnut-Street, makes it the most desirable situation in Town. For a business locality it has no rival, being within one block of two of the best Hotels in the Union. Goods can be discharged from the Wilmington Railroad within 70 feet of the Store door. The North Carolina Railroad will terminate but a short distance from the premises, and also the Atlantic Railroad, which is now in contemplation, will have its terminus very near them.

This location is equally desireable for a private residence, being beautifully shaded with twelve or more oak trees, and upon the lot there is a most excellent well of water.

In the rear of the above-mentioned premises is an unimproved Lot, fronting upon Chestnut-Street 204 feet, and 160 feet upon Greenwich-Street, which will be sold at the same time. Possession will be given immediately both of the dwelling and the store-house.

In consideration of the rapid growth of Goldsboro', and its many railroads and other advantages it has over all other interior towns in the State, the above is the rarest chance ever yet offered to capitalists for a safe and judicious investment.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

F. L. BOND.

January 15, 1853. 20—t22dFeb.

A Line to Our Friends.

THE undersigned take occasion to return their most sincere thanks to their friends and customers for the liberal patronage they have received; and they would say to their friends that they are now better prepared than heretofore to execute all work in their line. They can now furnish the best and most fashionable CARRIAGES, from the lightest to the heaviest, and all other kinds of vehicles, such as Rockaways, Barouches, Buggies, &c.

They would say to their friends at a distance, who do not find it convenient to call and see their work, that by dropping us a line and describing what they want, they can have it sent to them. We feel a desire to accommodate all who may favor us with their patronage. All work made and sent to order, and if we do not comply with the order we do not ask the work to be taken, nor will we think hard of those ordering for not taking if the order is not complied with, for we flatter ourselves with the belief that we can give satisfaction. All we ask is a trial. We have on hand a large and well selected stock of materials, and we have also the best set of hands that can be brought to this country; and we shall spare neither time nor expense in accommodating our friends.

In addition to the above we have made arrangements to repair all kinds of Harness at low prices. Repairing done at the shortest notice.

BOBBITT & MINATREE.

Louisburg, N. C., Jan. 18, 1853. 20—4t.

☞ The Register will please copy 4 times.

"Well done thou good and faithful Servant."

We fancy we hear the thousands and tens of thousands of grateful hearts, scattered as they are over every section of our glorious Union, making the air welkin with the above scriptural parable, so applicable is it for the returns made to them for the few *talents* sent for investment through the famed and imperishably renowned House of

PYFER & CO.,
LOTTERY BROKERS,
No. 1, Light St., Baltimore, Md.

This House has very appropriately received of late the cognomen of "Dame's Fortune Citadel!" in honor of the unprecedented number and amount of Capital Prizes which they have sold and paid, to the exclusion and mortification of all other Lottery Brokers. And the cry is "Still they Sell!"

During the last month the following Grand Capitals having been sold and cashed by those world-renowned Brokers, presenting the astonishing—and when we take into consideration that all this has been sold in *one short Month*—incredible, but not less true amount of $213,675.

Prizes were distributed as follows:

$40,000, in package Half Tickets sent to Tennessee.
$20,000, in package of wholes. sent, to Georgia.
$16,576, in package of wholes sent to Pennsylvania.
$12,000, in package quarter tickets sent to S. Carolina.
$18,000, in do do do Tennessee.
$10,000, in single whole ticket sent to N. Carolina.
$35,000, in package of eights sent to Virginia.
$9,000, in single half ticket sent to North Carolina.
$4,000 and 2,000 both in one package sent to Alabama.

Besides a large number of $1,000 and $500 Prizes which were sold in Packages.

☞ Prize payment at PYFER & CO. made in gold at sight.

Splendid Schemes for February, 1853.

☞ The Certificate Prices of packages of quarter tickets only, are given below.

Date. Feb.	Capital Prizes.			No. of Ballots.	Price of Tickets.	Price o Packages
1	$20,000	75	Nos	12 drawn	$5	$18 00
2	31,000	78	Nos	14 drawn	10	35 00
3	20,000	75	Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
4	20,000	78	Nos	15 drawn	5	17 00
5	42,000	75	Nos	12 drawn	12	40 00
7	26,000	78	Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
8	25,000	75	Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
9	33,461	75	Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
10	18,000	78	Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
11	15,000	75	Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
12	52,478	75	Nos	12 drawn	15	55 00
14	25,000	78	Nos	13 drawn	8	30 00
15	17,716	78	Nos	16 drawn	5	15 00
16	30,000	78	Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
17	20,000	75	Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
18	20,000	75	Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
19	40,000	78	Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
21	30,000	75	Nos	13 drawn	8	30 00
22	18,656	78	Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
23	35,000	75	Nos	14 drawn	10	30 00
24	16,312	78	Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
25	15,000	75	Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
26	70,000	78	Nos	12 drawn	30	100 00
28	27,560	75	Nos	11 drawn	8	32 00

☞ Drawings forwarded to Correspondents by the first mails after the lotteries are drawn.

☞ Correspondents will please order a few days before the lotteries are drawn.

There is a large per centage in favor of those purchasers who order by the Package, and the chances of drawing four of the largest Prizes in the Scheme, are thereby secured. We advise the purchase of Packages of Tickets in every instance.

☞ Bank Drafts or Certificates of Deposits payable in Gold at sight, will be promptly remitted to those Correspondents who draw prizes at PYFER & CO'S.

☞ Remember—A PACKAGE of Tickets can draw FOUR of the most splendid prizes in a scheme.

☞ In order to secure a Fortune, and the cash immediately after the result is known, the readers of this paper have only to remit cash Drafts or prize tickets, to the Old Establibhed, far famed and truly fortunate Exchange and Lottery Brokers,

PYFER & CO.,
No 1. Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

January 24, 1853. 20—

GARDEN SEEDS,

WARRANTED fresh and genuine, and of the crop of 1852, for sale at the Drug-Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co,

ASPARAGUS—Giant,
BEANS—(Dwarf,)
Early Mohawk,
" China,
" Yellow six weeks,
" Valentine,
" White kidney,
BEANS—(Pale,)
Hortocultural Cranberry,
Indian Chief,
Large Lima or Butter,
BEETS—Early blood turnip,
Early yellow turnip,
Long Blood.
BROCOLI—Early and Late,
CABBAGE—Early May,
Early York,
" Ox heart,
" Large York,
" Drumhead
Late do.,
" Premium flat Dutch,
" Drumhead Savoy,
" Bergen,
Red Dutch (for pickling.)
CAWLIFLOWER—Early and Late,
CARROT—Early Horn,
Long Orange,
Celery,
White Solid,
New Silver Giant,
CRESS—Curled or Pepper-grass,
CUCUMBER—Early Cluster,
Early Frame,
London Long Green,
Extra Long Green,
Ghirkin (for pickling.)
EGG PLANT—Large purple,
CORN—Mammoth Sweet,
Tuskarora,
Early Philad. white,
" Canada,
" Adams',
LETTUCE—Early curled si-Royal Cabbage,
Large India,
Ice Coss,
MELONS—Green Citron,
Pine Apple,
Nutmeg,
Skillmans fine netted,
Beechwood,
Carolina Water,
Spanish do,
Mountain Sweet do,
Long Island do,
MUSTARD—White and brown,
NASTURTIUM,
OKRA,
ONION—Large Red,
Yellow Dutch,
White Portugal,
Onion Buttons,
PARSLEY—Plain and curled,
PARSNIP—Long Smooth,
Sugar,
Guernsay,
PEAS—Early Prince Albert,
Early Washington,
" Bishops Prolific.
Large Marrowfat,
Tall or Matchless Marrowfat,
PEPPER—Long Cayenne,
Cherry,
Bell,
Mammoth,
RADISH—Long scarlet,
Turnip scarlet,
" white,
" yellow,
RHUBARB—Myatts victoria,
SPINACH—Round leaved Savoy,
Prickly and fall,
SALSIFY or vegetable oyster.
SQUASH—Earlyyellow bush,
Early white bush,
" crookneck bush,
Autumal Marrow.
TOMATO—Large Red,
Large Yellow.

Raleigh, Jan. 21, 1853. 20—tf.

NOTICE.

THE late partnership of McILWAINE, BROWNLEY & Co., having expired by limitation, we will continue the

GROCERY AND COMMISSION BUSINESS,

UNDER THE FIRM AND STYLE OF

McILWAINE, SON & CO.,

and hope by constant and faithful attention to the interests of our friends, to merit a continuance of their patronage and support.

Our Stock of Groceries will be large and commanding, embracing a general assortment of goods in our line, (intoxicating Liqurs excepted.)

We shall give strict attention to the sale of Produce on Commission, and will be prepared to make liberal advances.

A. G. McILWAINE,
ROB'T D. McILWAINE,
ROB'T A. MARTIN,
JOSEPH B. D

PEPPER BOX—CLOSING UP!!

THE subscriber intending to discontinue business in Raleigh, offers for sale his entire interest, and all the fixtures belonging to

His House of Refreshments,

including the rent of the Stand, for one year, and Retailer's Licence, also for one year; with a new and splendid

Billiard Table, with Marble bed;

which is regarded as one of the best in North Carolina, and has only been in use a short time.

Among the articles of Furniture are the following:

One marble top Bureau, with looking glass attached; Marble top Wash Stand; Curtain cherry Bedstead, bed and furniture, and two other beds and bedsteads; Mahogany wardrobe and candle-stand; Mahogany rocking chair; Walnut table; Marble top centre table; one dozen large arm chairs; one dozen round back sash seat chairs; half dozen Stool chairs; Carpet, looking Glass, Lamps, &c., Tables of all kinds, two cooking Stoves, and one room Stove, together with a large Stock of excellent LIQUORS, of all kinds, and Segars of the choicest brands, selected by the subscriber in New York: one Milch cow and calf, three sows and pigs, and several other hogs, Kitchen furniture, crockery and Glass ware, a great variety; and all articles appertaining to the business, and useful to housekeepers. Bargains may be expected by all who are in want of anything here specified which is offered for sale.

As the business is closing up, all those indebted are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the establishment will present them No long indulgence will be given, and early settlements will be more convenient for all concerned.

If any person is desirous of engaging in the business a first rate bargain may be had in the whole establishment, and the subscriber would be pleased to sell out, at one bargain, this whole complete concern.

W. R. PEPPER, Agent.

Raleigh, Dec. 30th, 1852. 13—2t

P. S. If not sold privately, due notice will be given of a Public Sale.

IRA BECKWITH,

WOULD tender his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers, in Raleigh and its vicinity, for the liberal support he has received, and hopes by renewed efforts to merit a continuance of their favors. He has just returned from the North, where having in view the wants of his customers at home, he endeavored to select such articles as would give entire satisfaction, both as to price and quality. His stock consists in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Cutlery, and Fancy articles, comprising in part the following:

Groceries.

Bacon, Lard, Meal, Flour, Cheese, Candles, Sole and Upper Leather, Soap, Salt, fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Sugar, Coffee, Tea-, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Soda, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Ink, Blacking, Powder and Shot, Lead, Cotton Bagging, Rope, Twine, &c., &c.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Axes, Weeding Hoes, Nails, Files, Butts, Screws, Padlocks, platt Locks, Coffee Mills, Tacks, Percussion Caps, Scissors, Iron and Britiana Spoons, Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, Thimbles, Pins, Needles, Hooks and Eyes, Candle Sticks, Vest Buckles, &c.

Glass and Crockery of all kinds.

Dry Goods and Fancy Articles.

Blankets, bleached and unbleached Shirtings, Va. Osnaburgs, Bed Ticking, brown Jeans, Kerseys, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Fancy Vestings, Cambrics, Linens, Cravats, Pocket H'k'fs, Comforts, Flanels, Merrimack prints, Fancy prints, Letter paper, Envelliopes, Steel Pens, Pen Holders, Agate Buttons, Coat Buttons, fancy Vest Buttons, Coats' Spool Cotton, Sewing Silk, Flaxthread, Cable Cord, Corset Laces, Hairpins, Snuff Boxes, Coarse and fine Tooth Combs, Pocket Combs, Ladies riding Side and Tuck Combs, Paste Board, Gentlemen's Chamois lined Gloves, Wool Gloves, one gross stout cotton Half Hose, also Ladies fine and coarse cotton Hose, Looking Glasses, Blacking Brushes, Cotton Cards, Shaving Boxes, Fancy Soaps, Perfumeries, &c., &c.

Together with a great variety of other articles entirely too tedious to enumerate, all of which will be disposed of on the most liberal terms for cash

Fayetteville street, a few doors north of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel.

Raleigh, Sept. 7, 1852. 86—1y.

HATS AND CAPS!

THE LATEST STYLES for the FALL of 1852.

BEEBE'S and Leary's fashionable super. Moleskin. A large assortment of HATS and CAPS of almost every style that is out this season, from the finest qualities to the lowest price. Now ready at TUCKER'S.

House and Lot for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale her House and Lot, situated in the South-western part of Raleigh, near the residence of Maj. Collins. The House is new, has two stories, and the lot has upon it all necessary outhouses. There is half an acre of ground attached.

A good bargain may be had, if application is made soon. Persons who wish to purchase, will of course examine the premises. E. A. GORMAN.

Raleigh Oct. 18, 1852. 97—tf.

Forestville Female Academy.

THE next session of this institution will commence on the second Monday in January next, under the superintendence of Miss V. C. Ramsey.

Terms per session, English branches, $7,50. $10 according to advancement—higher languages, $5 each.

For Music on Piano, $18 00
" " " Guitar, 18 00

Board in the village $7 per month, in the country $6.

For further particulars address

P. A. DUNN,
Secretary Board of Trustees.

December 30, 1852. 13—3w.

Register will please copy three times, weekly.

The Last Call.

NOTICE is hereby given that all the instalments on subscriptions to the stock of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, which were made prior to the General Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of said Company, in July, 1851, are now due, and on subscriptions made to said stock at said meeting, and since that time instalments amounting to 75 per cent. are now due. By order of the Board.

J. J. JACKSON, Treasurer of the Company.

January 6th, 1853. 15—2t.

TURNER'S NORTH CAROLINA ALMANAC FOR 1853.

PUBLISHED this day, and sold wholesale and retail by HENRY D. TURNER, N. C. Bookstore.

October 12, 1852. 95—

Boots and Shoes.

J. MILES & SONS' Improved Stitched Boots, Double Sole and Waterproof do., a splendid article of Double Sole Brogans for the practical Farmers of Wake and surrounding country, including the Railroad.

EVANS & COOKE.

Sept. 17. 88—

For Sale or Rent.

THE House and Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Henry, known as the McPheeter's place, south of the Governor's Mansion; and the House and Lot immediately [illegible] occupied by Col. Manly.

[illegible] 1853. —3t

Black Frocks.

Just received this morning four dozen [illegible] fine business Cloth Coats, of assorted sizes—made up in our usual good style

HARDING'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

November 24th, 1852. 4

Still Better.

ANOTHER box of that celebrated Oronoko Brand of chewing Tobacco. Received this day by

H. D. TURNER.

December 14, 1852. 6—

2000 LBS. cut nails and finishing brads. 1 bale ex. et. Osnaburg.

J. BROWN.

Dec. 7, 1852. 6—

MERINO Under Shirts, Drawers, Gents' Hosiery Stocks and Cravats. Large lot just received at Harding's CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

November 1st, 1852. 102—

SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO, superior quality—an additional supply just to hand and for sale by J. McKIMMON.

LAMP OIL—Winter Strained Oil in store and for sale by J. McKIMMON.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JAMES McKIMMON.

Fayetteville St., next door to the N. C. Bookstore

HAS in store and is now receiving a full assortment of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, together with his usual supplies of Groceries, Hardware, Queens-ware, Hats and Caps, which he offers to the public, Wholesale and Retail, on liberal terms, consisting in part of the following:

Printed Cashmere and DeLaines, new and beautiful designs,
Brocade Silks, very rich,
Fancy fig'd and plain do
Plain bl'k and watered do
French Merinos of every shade,
English do do
French and Earlston Ginghams, Fancy and Black and White,
French, English and American Prints of the latest style,
4-4 to 12-4 Tarlton Wool Shawls, all qualities
8-4 to 10-4 Long do do
Black and Mode colors do
Embroidered Linen Cambric Hd'kfs,
Hem Stitch and Tape Bord'd do
Black, White and Fancy Kid Gloves for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses and children,
Black Nett and Plain Silk do do
Silk and Cotton Hosiery of all kinds,
Merino, Thibbet and Wool Gloves do
Damask Table Diapers, 6-4, 8-4 and 10-4 wide,
Bird Eye, Scotch and Russia Diapers,
Huckaback, Bleached and Brown,
Damask Napkins and Doylies,
Bamsley Sheeting, 6-4 and 12-4 wide, Pillow Case Linen,
Irish Linen, Long Lawn, French Lawn,
Jackonett, Cambric, Plaid and Swiss Muslins, and Nansook do
Plain and Dotted Swiss do
White, Red, Green and Yellow Flannels, in great variety,
Blue and Brown Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
Kerseys, Linseys and Osnaburgs,
Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings, a complete assortment.

HATS AND CAPS.

Just to hand a general assortment of Fashionable Fall style for Men, Boys and Children.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Now opening my usual large supply for Gents, Ladies, Boys, Misses and Children, in great variety. Also, Men's and Boy's heavy Brogans, single and double soles, suitable for the Farmers.

COTTON BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE.

A large Lot of Gunny, Dundee, and German Bagging, Hemp and Jute Rope and Twine.

GROCERIES.

A complete assortment of Brown, Crushed, Grovud and Clarified Sugars,
Java, Laguria and Rio Coffee,
Sugar-House Molasses and Syrup, choice Teas,
Choice Champagne, Maderia, Sherry and Port Wines,
Cogniac Brandy and old Monongahela Whiskey,
Segars of the most approved Brands.

Sept. 24, 1852. 91—1y.

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES,

At Wholesale and Retail.

WE respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent

Stock of Leather and Findings,

for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles, viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 doz. French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles, too numerous to mention, at No. 21 Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD,

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. 52—tf.

General Agency and Commission Business.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into a copartnership under the style of WHITAKER, WHITFIELD & Co., for the purpose of doing a general agency and commission business, and in offering their services to the public in that capacity they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may consign any goods, wares, merchandize or country produce to them, either to sell on commission or forward. As it will be our greatest aim to please, we pledge ourselves to spare no pains in giving general satisfaction. They respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally. The store is No. 3, North Water St, Dickinson's Fire-proof building, Wilmington, N. C

JOHN R. WHITAKER,
JAMES W. WHITFIELD,
A. A. B. BOUTHALL.

REFERENCES:—John Dawson, Potter & Kidder, O. G. Parsley, Samuel Beery & Sons, G. R. French, and Ellis & Mitchell.

Wilmington, Jan. 29, 1852. 26—tf.

Marine & Pocket Chronometers, Duplex and Repeating Watches.

(By Appointment to the Admirally.)

WILLIAM DIXON,

CHRONOMETER AND WATCH MANUFACTURER,

45 King Square, Goswell Road, London.

THIS certifies that the accompanying Watch No. 14713, is warranted by me to be of my Manufacture, no Watch with my name upon it, is genuine, unless accompanied by a Certificate, bearing my signature.

I guarantee the Watch No. 14713 to keep time to the satisfaction of the purchaser.

W. DIXON.

These Watches have a high reputation in Europe and America as superior time pieces. Imported and for sale by

PALMER & RAMSAY.

Raleigh, Nov. 15th, 1852. 1—

NOTICE

IS hereby given that there will be a meeting of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company at Wilmington on the 17th, and at Summerville on Saturday, the 22d of January, instant.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. J. JACKSON,
Treas. of the Company.

January 3d, 1853. 16—t22Jan.

☞ Wilmington Commercial and Fayetteville papers please copy.

NOTICE.

THE Legislature, at its last session, having passed an Act providing for an increase of the Capital Stock of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, books for receiving subscriptions to said Stock will be at once opened at Pittsborough under the direction of J. J. Jackson; at Wilmington under the direction of A. J. DeRossett, O. G. Parsly, John McRae and Edward Kidder; at Tersey under the direction of A. S. McNeill and Neill McKay; at Kingsbury under the direction of Henry Elliott and John C. Smith, and at Fayetteville under the direction of John D. Williams.

By order of the Board.

J. J. JACKSON,
Treas. of the Company.

January 3d, 1853. 16—t22Jan.

DAN RIVER INSTITUTE.

THE Spring session of this School will commence on Monday the 10th of January next. The services of Mr. J. N. Montgomery have been secured in the Mathematical department. Mr. Montgomery is a graduate of the University of N C, and his qualificatons, moral and literary, are of a high order.

Board from $7 to $8 per month

A. C. LINDSEY, Principal.

Yanceyville Dec. 1852. 15—

Delightful and Useful Books.

MARCO Paul's Voyages and Travels.—In New York—on the Erie Canal—in Maine—in Vermont—in Boston—Springfield Armory, with Illustration By Jacob Abbott. For sale by H. D. TURNER

NOVELTY WORKS,

WEST ST., RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA,

SILAS BURNS. PROPRIETOR,

BUILDER OF

Steam Engines & General Machinist.

THE above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

AURAY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

Mr. SILAS BURNS,

Dear Sir: Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot in 3¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes two many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,

JONES & BARBEE.

June 2, 1852. 59

"Eagle Hotel," Chapel Hill, for Sale

THE Proprietress of this well known and profitable establishment, having realized a sufficient income to warrant her in resuming the quiet of a private life, offers to the public generally the opportunity of bidding for its advantages.

The citizens of the State are so well acquainted with the advantages of its position, that but few remarks are necessary to complete their information.

The Hotel itself possesses all the requirments of room and comfort, which its purchasers can desire. It has capacity for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty boarders, and the recent and rapid growth of the University, adjacent, makes it an easy matterto possess such or even a greater number of students.

In addition to this, the frequent travel through Chapel Hill gives the Hotel, (being the only one in the place) a transient custom equal to any in the State.

The lots and stables adjoining are extensive and commodious, and the country-market supplies abundantly and on profitable terms much of its provisions.

The terms of sale require one third of the price to be paid on taking possession. A note, with safe security and time of payment suited to the convenience of the purchaser, are the reasonable demands for the remainder.

If further information be desired concerning the inducements to purchase, the President of the University or any other resident of the village, will furnish it.

Possession can be obtained at any time, after the 1st of May. Apply to ANNE S. HILLIARD.

Chapel Hill, N. C. Feb. 27, 1851. 33—

N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company,

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ⅔ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.

April 28, 1850. 51—

Clothing! Clothing!! Clothing!!

TATE & CO. have this day received another large lot of the latest styles of Fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, manufactured by ourselves expressly for our own Wholesale and Retail trade, and warranted to give satisfaction. We name in part—extra-fine black, blue, brown and olive colored Beaver Over Sacks, fine and extra-fine Dress and Frocks of various styles, do Satin silk Velvet, Cashmere and merino Vests, fine and extra-fine black; doeskin and fancy cassimere Pants, likewise, a very large lot of medium and low priced in great abundance, all of which we will sell as low as such goods can be bought in any city in the United States, wholesale or retail. Call on TATE & Co. for bargains.

N. B. We would respectfully say to those who have left their measures for Clothing that they are all received in fine order.

TATE & CO.,
West side, Fayetteville street, Raleigh.

November 29th, 1852. 5—

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.—Etastic Universal Touch

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

MRS. WOLTERING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her FALL and WINTER STOCK of FANCY GOODS, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinnersetts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, GROCERIES of every description. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just Received, a fresh supply of CONFECTIONARIES.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance the same.

WILHELMINA WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1851. 10 —

Pleasant Grove Male Academy.

WAKE FOREST, N. C.

WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., Principal.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next. The Academy is situated about 1 1-2 miles from Forestville.

No deduction for loss of time, except in case of protracted sickness. Board can be had at $6 50 per month, including washing, lights and fuel. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session. For further particulars address

DR. W. HARTSFIELD,
Forestville, Wake County, N. C.

November 8th, 1852. 104—t15J.

☞ The Weekly Register and the Spirit of the Age will copy.

MUSIC! MUSIC!! MUSIC!!!

JUST received at the North Carolina Music Store a new and beautiful lot of Rosewood Pianos, with 6, 6½, 6¾ and 7 octaves, selected by myself and which are warranted for five years. They are of superior tune, being the Iron Frame, which will last longer than those made with wooden frames and stand better in tune, which I will sell at low prices.

K. W. PETERSILIA

Oct. 18, 1852. 97—

LATE & CO. have this day received another supply of very fine medium and low-priced Clothing, the very latest style, which we are offering at reduced prices, wholesale or retail. Fayetteville Street, one door above th's. Raleigh.

Nov. 7th, 1852. 0 —

2000 SMITH'S Mulles No. 7, 8, 9 and 10.

J. BROWN.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,

ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals

PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS,

Window Glass, Perfumery, &c. &c

from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28 1851. 94—

According to the Crops.

WHEN corn and fodder are scarce, board for horses *is* high—but, when plenty, board *comes down*; the past being a good crop year, I have reduced my charges, to take effect, from and after to-day, (Jan. 1,) as follows:

A horse will be boarded, and well taken care of by experienced Ostlers, at the very reduced price of $9 per month, if paid in advance quarterly; if payment be delayed till the end of the quarter, $10,50 will be charged; and if delayed to the end of the year, $12,50 will be the charge, per month—and no variation. Horses boarded by the day at 75 cents.

Mr. J. H. Bunch, having taken an interest in the Stables, will be found in attendance, overlooking the business thereof, and thus giving assurance, that "every horse shall have his" fill, and good *cheer*.

Buggies, Carriages, with good horses, always on hand for hire.

A deduction of one half will be made for the absent days of horses.

Every care will be taken of horses, carriages and harness, but, I will not be responsible for unavoidable accidents. JERE: NIXON.

Jan. 1, 1853. 14—1m.

MILTON FACTORY AND MILL.

J. B. BARRETT & J. D. NEWSOM, Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm of Barrett, Newsom & Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get

Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE undersigned offers his services as Agent for the transaction of any business in the City of Raleigh, at the Public Departments, the Banks, Insurance Offices, &c.

He may be found at the office of the Secretary of State. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to, and his charges will be moderate and satisfactory. RUFUS H. PAGE.

REFERENCES:

Gov. D. S Reid, Wm. Hill, *Sec'y. State*, D. W. Courts *Pub. Treas.* Wm. J. Clarke, *Comp't. of State*, E B. Freeman, *Clerk Sup court*, Geo. W. Mordecai *Prest. of Bank of the State* Wm. H. Jones, *Cash'r Bank of Cape Fear*, W. W. Vass, *Treas. R. & G R. R*

Raleigh, Dec., 18, 1851. 14—tf

HENRY KIEM'S

North of Yarbrough's and opposite Lawrence's Hotel

RALEIGH, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at the lowest cash prices, the following articles, to-wit:

3 Barrels of Mackerel,
2 do. New Lard,
4 do. Irish Potatoes,
6 do. Assorted Crackers,
2 do. Pulverized Sugar,
3 do. Clarified do.
2 do. Crushed do.
800 lbs. Goshen Butter,
800 " Cheese,
Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
5000 Black Principe Cegars, Regalia, Havana,
&c. &c. &c. &c.

January 2, 1852. 18—tf.

Stop the Rascal!

ON the 29th instant, a man, calling himself differently JOHN WAGONER, and JOHN FOSTER—a small man, not more, probably, than 5 feet 5 inches high, rather dark complected, having a scar over one of his eyes, and small black whiskers, and professing to hail from Raleigh—came to my residence, in Granville, in a state of utter destitution and applied for work on the plantation. I gave him employment and supplied his necessities—but, on the night of Thursday, the 30th, he robbed me of a fine Gold Watch and Chain and absconded.

I will give a liberal reward for the recovery of the watch and the apprehension of the scoundrel.

WM. P. HAWKINS.

Granville county, (five miles from Henderson.)

January 6th 1853. 15—5

HOTEL FOR SALE!

THE subscriber not being well acquainted with the business of keeping a Hotel, and wishing to turn his attention to farming entirely—now offers for sale his Hotel, situated in the Town of Wilson, on the W. & R R. Road and the Greenville & Raleigh Plankroad. The Hotel is just complete and well arranged for he business; together with all other neeessary out buildings, with a good run of custom, both from the Plank and Railroad, and with a stage line now running from this place to Washington. Terms of sale made easy; for further particulars apply to the subscriber at Wilson. N. C

JOHN W. FARMER.

December 29th, 1862. 13—6t.

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

THE NORTH CAROLINA JUSTICE.

CONTAINING a summary statement of the Statutes and common Law of this State, together with the decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the most approved forms and precedents relating to the office and duty of a Justice of the Peace, and other public officers, according to modern practice, by Benjamin Swaim, second edition, revised and corrected. For sale by

HENRY D. TURNER.

January 11, 1853. 16—

FORM BOOK.

THE NORTH CAROLINA FORM BOOK.

CONTAINING all the most useful forms which occur in business transactions between man and man, as well as in official stations; together with the Constitution of North Carolina, and of the United States; the act fix the fees of Clerks, Sheriffs, &c. Calculated for the use of the citizens of North Carolina, and made conforable to law. Complied by a member of the North Carolina Bar. For sale by

HENRY D. TURNER,
North Carolina Book Store.

January 11, 1853. 16—

TO MERCHANTS—IMPORTANT AND TRUE. The fact, that merchants can supply their wants in their home markets, and thus save the trouble and expense of a northern trip, being fully established, the subscribers, in anticipation of a large demand for their popular Ready Made Clothing, have manufactured an unusually large stock, which, they may safely say has never been surpassed, if it has been equalled, in the southern market.

Encouraged by the very liberal patronage hitherto received, and with largely increased facilities, we are determined to keep pace with the onward spirit of the age, and to use every honorable effort to deserve a share of the "*public distribution.*" Merchants visiting Petersburg, whether dealing in Clothing or not are invited to visit our WHOLESALE ROOMS, now stocked with every variety of Clothing, *of our own manufacture*, the most modern styles, and at *New York prices*.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
WHOLESALE CLOTHING BAZAAR,
Sycamore, three doors from Bank street,
Petersburg, Va.

September 1, 1852. 81—tf.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL IN RALEIGH.

THE Subscriber will open a School of this description in the City of Raleigh, on the first Monday in January next, strictly limited to *twenty-five* pupils. The Latin, Greek, and French languages will be soundly taught, with a thorough course of Mathematics. As the school is intended to be one of high grade, pupils will be expected to have already received some degree of preparatory instruction in the ordinary English branches.

The first session will be one of *five months*. Some half dozen boarders may be accomodated if preferred, in the Principal's family, at $12,00 per month.

Fees for Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, $25.00
French extra, 10.00

One half of the above expenses will be expected invariably in advance.

L. WADDELL.

October 10, 1852. 101—

REFERENCES.

Faculty of Washington College, Lexington, Va.,
Trustees of Staunton Academy, Staunton, Va.,
Rev. H. Ruffner, D D., Kanawha co., Va.,
Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, Secretary of the Interior, Washington city.
Dr. F. T. Stribling, Western Lunatic Asylum, Staunton, Va.,
Rev. W. H. McGuffey, D D., University of Va.,
Rev. R. H. Philips, Virginia Female Institute, Staunton, Va.,
Rev. B. M. Smith, Staunton, Va.,
Judge J. W. Brockenbrough, U. S. Court, Lexington, Va.,
Judge L. P. Thompson, Staunton, Va.,
Rev. Moses D. Hodge, Richmond, Va.,
Hon. S. S. Baxter, Richmond, Va.,
Rev. J. J. Smyth, Everittsville, N. C.,
Rev. B. H. Rice, D. D., Prince Edward co., Va.

The subscriber begs leave to add to his father's advertisement, inserted above, that any other information that may be desired in reference to his school, may be obtained of himself or of Mr. Cooke, at the North Carolina Institute for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

J. A. WADDELL.

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE and Correspondence of Lord Jeffrey, by Lord Cockburn, one of the Judges of the Court of Session in Scotland.

Annual of Scientific Discovery; or Year-Book of Facts in Science and art for 1852

The Power of Christian Benevolence illustrated in the Life and Labors of Mary Lyon.

Austria in 1848-'49, containing a full account of the Revolution in Hungary, and Historical Sketches of the Austrian Government and Provinces of the Empire, by Wm. H. Stiles, Late Charge D'Affairs of the U. S. at Court of Vienna

The Constitutions of the several States of the Union and United States, including the Declaration of Independence and articles of Confederation.

Horse-Shoe Robinson, a tale of the tory ascendency, by Jno. P Kennedy, author of the "Swallow Barn," 1 vol. 2 vo., uniform with the Swallow Barn.

Courtesy, Manners and Habits, by George Wintred Hervey

Hand Book of the English language, by R G. Latham M. D., F. R. S

Queechy, by the author of the 'Wide, Wide World.'

Pyrmhurst, his Wanderings and ways of thinking, by Donald McLeod.

Romanism at Home; Kirwan's Letters to Chief Justice Taney Brace's Hungary in 1851

Lady Pfeiffer's voyage round the World.

Norris's Hand Book for Locomotive Engineers and Machinists. Poems by Matilda.

Ban Ganthier's Book of Ballads

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Historical Sketches of North Carolina, FROM 1584 TO 1851.

COMPILED from Original Records, Official Documents and Traditional Sketches, &c., &c, by JOHN H WHEELER, late Treasurer of the State.

Extract from the University Magazine, (May number):

"A most liberal expenditure of time and substance has been made by a native citizen of North Carolina to supply the young men just coming on the stage of action with a portion of knowledge to them peculiar and important. He has furnished reminiscenes, refreshing to all which increase our pleasures at home and abroad."

Extract from George Bancroft, Historian of the United States:

"There are many separate pieces of information and valuable documents, which of themselves are worth the price of this work; which can be found no where else."

This work is valuable to members and others as containing the accurate returns of the population of each County, and is for sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, N. C., October 4th, 1852. 97—

LOOK OUT IN DUE TIME!

ON leaving Stanhope, Nash county, N. C., it is offerred for sale at Public Auction, to the highest bidder on Thursday the 30th December, at 12 o'clock Comment is unnecessary, as the operations of 6 year establish the fact that, it combines many advantages as a House of entertainment, private residence and country business place, &c., having a commodious dwelling, with all necessary out-houses, Store and office rooms, extensive shops, shelters and fixtures, and offers as many advantages to embark in Mercantile and Turpentine operations as any place in North Carolina. The quantity of land attached and terms of sale will be made liberal to suit the purchaser. Any specifications will be furnished by application to DANIEL S. CRENSHAW.

November 7th, 1852. 103—tf.

Tar, Pitch and Turpentine.

WE wish to hire 50 negroes to work in Turpentine in Williamsburg, South Carolina, for which we will pay fair prices, commencing 1st January, 1853. Address us at Stanhope, North Carolina.

CRENSHAW, ELIS & TAYLOR.

November 7th, 1852. 103—tf.

NEW BOOKS.

HILDRETH'S History of the United States, 6th and concluding volume;

Mysteries, or Glimpses of the Supernatural, containing accounts of the Salem Witchcraft;

The Cock-Lane Ghost, Rochester Rappings; the Stratford Mysteries, &c. &c.; by Charles W. Elliott;

Pierre, or the Ambiguities; by Herman Mellville;

A Buck Eye Abroad, or Wanderings in Europe and in the Orient; by Samuel S. Cox;

Mental Alchemy—a treatise on the Mind, Nervous System, Psychology, Magnetism, Mesmerism, and Diseases; by B Brown William s. D.

The Mother at Home; by John S. C. Abbott very greatly improved and enlarged, with numerous engravings. For sale by H. D. TURNER.

At the N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, August 16, 1852. —79

A GOOD CHANCE.

EVANS & COOKE have on hand a fine lot of Dress Goods, which they will sell at cost.

Rich Brocade col'd Silks,
French Satin DeChene,
Embroidered Robes,
Alboniso do.
French Cashmeres & DeLanes,
All other goods at very low prices,
Received to-day Black Silks, Cheap Delanes,
English Merinos, Men's wear Clothing
and Shoe, which will be sold cheap.
Call on us at the old Stand, No 29, Cheap Side.

Raleigh, Nov. 24th, 1852.

CEDAR GROVE ACADEMY.

THE spring session of this School, situated eight miles north of Hillsborough, will commence on the 6th of January next, and continue twenty one weeks.

TERMS. Tuition in Latin, Greek, and the higher branches of Mathematics, $15.00
English, 10.00

Board, including washing, &c. can be had, convenient to the Academy, in the families of Messrs. David Taylor, Solomon Thompson, C. C. Tinnin and Thomas H. Hughes, for $32,50 per session. W. W. Allison, immediately at the Academy, will take boarders at $35.00 per session. A L W HUGHES, Principal.

November 30th, 1852. 6—3w.

Warrenton Female Seminary.

THE thirteenth session of this Institution, under the direction of the present Principal, will commence on the 17th of January.

An experienced corps of Teachers in the various departments of a thorough education will act as assistants. Terms as heretofore.

Circulars containing more minute information will be forwarded to those who may desire it.

DANIEL TURNER, *Principal.*

Warrenton, Dec. 17, 1852. 13—t20thJ.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500 000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been ess than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

DIRECTORS:

Jos. G. B. Roulhac, C. W. D. Hutchings, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright. Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington. James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H Pool, Elizabeth City. Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, A B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and H. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

J. G. B. Roulhac, President,
Henry D. Turner, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, June 21, 1852. 21—

Where do you find things Cheap?

THE Subscriber having laid in a choice assortment of the following articles, begs leave to inform the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity that he will sell all his Goods at such prices as not to be underso'd by any one in this city.

Persons desirous of making a good bargain will therefore do well to give him a call and be convinced that the above assertion is truth and no bumbug about it.

Fancy Goods, &c.

Violins, Flutes, Accordions, Guitars, Pocket Knives, Table and Tea Spoons, Ivory and wooden pocket Inks, Portemonnaies, Toothpicks, Canes, Ladie's Work Boxes, Hair Oils, German and American Cologne, Soaps, shaving Creams, Hair Brushes